New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1729. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] of Fresh Recruits.

Statements of Men Recently from Gen. Walker's Army.

Why He Left Rivas and Why He Returned.

COMPOSITION OF COL. LOCKRIDGE'S FORCE.

The Position of Affairs on the 19th.

We publish below some additional information [illegible] the positions and movements of General [illegible] Rivas, Col. LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, [illegible] throughout Nicaragua and Costa Rica. [illegible] of all that appeared in the newspapers [illegible] hot an air of intensity about it that [illegible] interested in the subject could have failed [illegible] We have received correspondence [illegible] to all many of our [illegible] But as it consists mainly of congratulations [illegible] proceedings, some of which have long [illegible] published in detail in the TIMES, and opinions [illegible] unsupported by any such information as [illegible] those who have knowledge of what has [illegible] and have the best personal interest in the success of the present war in Nicaragua. It was published [illegible] yesterday morning, that on the 26th [illegible] Gen. WALKER's army was in good health [illegible] and that he was well, and attacked San [illegible] That after driving the enemy and gaining the [illegible] a part of the town most important [illegible] when he learned that about 1,500 of the [illegible] under Gen. CHAMORRO, had marched by [illegible] with the intention of attacking Rivas. [illegible] and met them at the forks of three [illegible] in full retreat from before the guns of General HANDY-SIDE. That the Allies were so situated that they could not get away, and that he fell upon them and slaughtered them in great numbers. General WALKER estimated their loss at 600 killed and 200 wounded. From the foregoing one would naturally infer that General WALKER had left Rivas for the purpose of gaining a victory. Messrs. EDWARD CARRINGTON, DAVID WILLIAMS and MICHAEL HERN's account in the Wilmington Journal, gives a different impression. They left San Juan on the 19th of April in the schooner E. Pacific, Capt. ROBBINS, bound to New-York. But the schooner put into Cape Fear on the 23d, in a leaking condition. The Times left San Juan a day later, but the above-named gentlemen have [illegible] knowledge of matters at Rivas and the movements of General WALKER as late as the [illegible] received from other sources. They were with his army. They say that on the 14th of April, [illegible] in repulsing the attacks made upon them, the strength feeble ranks of WALKER's men were rapidly becoming thinned and the physical energies of the men sinking under fatigued and privation, unrelieved by rest or refreshment; and it was felt that this state of things could not much longer continue. To add to the difficulties of their situation, their ammunition began to fail. It was finally determined to retreat from a position no longer tenable, and endeavor to reach the port of San Juan [illegible] by the Pacific, by way of Bonaire. During the night of the 16th WALKER, with the main body, [illegible] three hundred effective men, [illegible] in that direction. Either by [illegible] or design, simultaneously with the evacuation of Rivas by WALKER, and the entrance of the enemy, the town found to be on fire in a great many places. The chief point, however, from which the conflagration spread was a narrow *calle*, or street, leading into the main plaza, or public square. The houses consisted of a sort of frame-work of reeds, [illegible] over with a species of mud, and covered with thatched roofs, dried to tinder by a climate in which rain is almost unknown, horse with great rapidity, and large bodies of the combustible, becoming involved in the narrow and tortuous streets, stifled with smoke and consumed in flames, lost their way, and many perished. It is probable that this circumstance caused WALKER's bold movement. At any rate, his march to Rivas was unmolested. He had before taken the precaution to send his sick and wounded to that place in advance. The gentlemen named, with some others, in the midst and confusion became separated from the main body, and, instead of making their way to Rivas and thence to the Pacific coast, started for San Jorge, distant some four miles, and [illegible] the lake shore, about fifteen miles, to Virgin Bay, where they seized upon a boat and passed over to San Carlos, the outlet of the San Juan River, on the southeastern extremity of the lake. From this point they made their way, partly on foot and partly by canoes on the river, to the Atlantic.

[illegible] men left, we have nothing but rumor for what occurred. Nevertheless, we have the statement that in the fighting at Rivas, WALKER returned and with [illegible] manner succeeded in preventing the allies from occupying the point he had just left. But even in this case, he could not have reoccupied it under circumstances more favorable than existed when he found necessary to leave it, if we except the temporary effect of succeeding in driving back the allies and occupying his remaining force. The rumored arrival of Gen. CASS may have some foundation in fact; but the statement that President RIVAS has left Nicaragua requires confirmation. Other additional particulars are given as follows:

The Reinforcements to Col. Lockridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reinforcements received by LOCKRIDGE on the San Juan, consisted of 250 Texian Riflemen; they were chiefly from Western Texas, a section of the state famous for its unerring marksmen, and belligerent backwoods men. They were received by the citizens of Greytown, the latter part of February, with [illegible], and in one day $500 in cash was raised, and [illegible] to their transport, to aid them to reach Nicaragua. They were thoroughly disciplined, and in short were the *élite* of the forces that served under Henningsen against Mexico. The recent splendid successes of Generals WALKER and HENNINGSEN, combined with the reinforcement above alluded to, will have the effect of a corresponding effort on the part of LOCKRIDGE, to push his base of operations beyond the river, so as to place his forces in the rear of the Allies, and should the Costa Ricans attempt to retreat, they would meet with a very hot reception; but even should they succeed in reaching their own country, the expedition that is to sail from New-Orleans in a few days, (composed of at least 500 men,) will meet them in their own hearth stones, and they will be easily dispersed of. If the detection of CASS is such as has been reported, it will prove, to say the least, very dangerous to the further advance of the Allies, and the death of RIVAS, if true, will cause quite as much consolation among the allied forces, and may perhaps lead to a serious rupture between them.

But this is idle speculation on a theme prolific of conjectures, which may or may not prove true. I have only to say that, if WALKER and HENNINGSEN on the one hand, and LOCKRIDGE and ANDERSON on the other, have held their own positions in Central America, all the world beside cannot do it.

The famous Knight of the Quill, who had the arrogance (peculiar to his nature) to style himself "The Voice of Nicaragua," the minion of GONZOLES, the confidential hobnobber of VALENZUELA, the friend of M. G. ROUSSEAU, has retired from his proper vocation, and transformed himself as a fit companion for FRENCHE, and in a manner achieved a notoriety, more unenviable perhaps, than that of BENEDICT ARNOLD, and M. de RIVAS to see future years, when WALKER, victorious over all his foes, succeeds in his honorable undertakings, if "The Voice of Nicaragua" should still live, he should be treated with the consideration his honor merits.

AN OFFICER OF NICARAGUA.

Journal and Views of Captain Brentley, of the Nicaraguan Army.

Captain BRENTLEY, one of the passengers arrived by the Texas, who was with Colonel LOCKRIDGE and Colonel TITUS on the San Juan River, has written a journal, giving a minute detail of the engagements, labors and troubles of the Walker force stationed on the San Juan, from the time of his arrival at Grey town, on the 4th of February last, till his departure from Nicaragua, on the 20th ult. The journal contains no news, however, and is not worth publishing entire.

Captain BRENTLEY went with Colonel TITUS and 200 men from New-Orleans on the 20th of last January. He was named in command to the Colonel, and had charge of the "Alabama Rifles." At Fort Anderson, twenty-five miles up the river, they met Colonel LOCKRIDGE, with a force of 250 men. The two forces united here, and proceeded up the river. The facts given in the journal of the advance up the river, the engagements at different points with the enemy, &c., corroborate the statements heretofore published in the TIMES. The Captain closes his journal with an account of the attack on Castillo, and the final retreat therefrom of Colonel TITUS, and the disgust of himself and nearly all the other commissioned officers in consequence. The want of forethought on the part of Col. TITUS, and his consequent rudeness for his position, he illustrates by relating the following incident connected with the attack on Castillo: The force under Col. TITUS was making its way as stealthily as they could through the plantation, trying to keep their approach concealed from the enemy till they got opposite the fort, and attempting in readiness for a surprise charge. As they got opposite the fort, Col. TITUS saw a hog half at a short distance. Regarding it as a prize too valuable to let get out of their way, he ordered two or three men to fire their pieces. The ball was killed, but the result of the firing was to alarm the garrison, and give time to prepare to resist the attack.

In conversation with our reporter, Captain BRENTLEY discoursed freely upon the present aspect of matters in Nicaragua, and gave his views of the leading causes that have combined to bring about the present state of things. General WALKER he declares to be in a bad fix—a fix which it will be impossible for him to get out of otherwise than by taking the back track and beating a retreat from the country. The prime cause bringing him into this fix he attributes to the inefficient character of his leading officers. Col. LOCKRIDGE, he says, is a robust six-footer, brown-complexioned, with bent shoulders and an intelligent eye, but possessing no elements of a good commander. He put him down as possessing neither decision, firmness, nor tact. He says that with a force of 5,000 men he never could make his way to General WALKER.

The *personnel* of Col. TITUS the captain describes as being unusually imposing. He weighs 220 pounds and is finely proportioned. For mental calibre, however, he says, he has not two well-defined ideas in his head. His chief characteristics he defines as want of courage, an immense brag and a selfish tyrant. He thinks it would have been infinitely better for his reputation had he rested on his Kansas laurels, and never ventured to Nicaragua.

Next to the misfortune of inefficient leading officers, a great drawback to the success of Gen. WALKER is stated by the captain as being the almost universal intemperate character of his subordinates in command. He never saw so much drunkenness—it was terrible. *Nearly all the men were drunkards and gutter-birds.* As for Gen. WALKER himself, the captain entertains the highest respect—he regards him as the great man of the age—the second NAPOLEON. In his view he could not hold on much longer however, or—he was so completely hemmed in by the enemy that he must retreat. The next steamer he believes would bring news of his withdrawal from the country, although his present force, including the men with Col. LOCKRIDGE, counted 700 fighting men.

A Filibuster View of the San Juan River.

Yesterday, at the St. Charles saloon, the aspect of things was quite Nicaraguan. There were present Colonels GEORGE B. HALL and ALEXANDER JONES, Captain FARRIER and others, all in brilliant military raiment, together with ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE, APPLETON OAKSMITH, and several more of the distinguished among WALKER's sympathizers, seemingly in most hopeful spirits. From a conversation with some of WALKER's friends, fresh from Col. LOCKRIDGE's party, we are able to state a few additional particulars of an interesting character.

Col. TITUS, according to our informants, is a man of unquestioned bravery, but destitute of some of the requisite qualifications of a military commander. At Castillo he committed a grave blunder, but it was an error of judgment rather than an instance of disaffection to the cause. When he first arrived in Nicaragua, he gave out that his sole object was to open the San Juan River, and that accomplished, he should return whence he came; that he was not desirous of obtaining any command, and would accept of none, but as a mere temporary necessity. He had urgent business in the States, whither he should proceed as soon as his special object was secured. But after his inglorious repulse at Castillo Rapids, he concluded that his services were required to convey important dispatches to Gen. WALKER, and he accordingly left San Juan ostensibly for that purpose. Col. TITUS is described as very much of a gentleman, and is the man to enforce respectful treatment from all. It was not till after his departure for Aspinwall that any reflections were openly cast on his qualifications and conduct. It was then said, also, that he was bound for San Francisco.

Our informants have a poorer opinion of Colonel LOCKRIDGE. They say he calls himself a Texan, but Colonel KINNEY, who hails from that section, don't know him as such, and is not willing to recognize him as a fellow citizen. He is a brawny six-footer, with an awkward stoop in the shoulders, and is horribly illiterate. He has had no military experience, and is regarded as altogether incompetent. He acts like an Irishman hired by the hour, and is good at carrying logs, or knocking down a refractory private. Colonel LOCKRIDGE secured his present position in this wise: When, on arriving at San Juan, he found the river in possession of the enemy, he assumed the command there, receiving and dispatching all communications from and to General WALKER. By coloring his own reports he has impressed the Commander-in-Chief with an undue confidence in his abilities, and so managed to exclude all his superiors in rank who chanced to join him. He now commands the forces on the San Juan, however, by verbal authority only from General WALKER.

WERAY and Col. ANDERSON are credited with planning and carrying out the operations on the San Juan. Col. LOCKRIDGE is said to have a great affection for the river steamboats, and takes an intense delight in sailing up and down, especially when the foe is around. Thus, at the taking of Serapiqui, he occupied a safe position on the *Resoa*, and left the brunt of the battle to WERAY and ANDERSON. Gen. HOMESBY, who recently arrived at Greytown with the recruits from New-Orleans, when he ascertained the state of things in regard to Col. LOCKRIDGE, determined to return forthwith. But happening to have two or three glasses of whisky down, at the moment his party were leaving on the steamer *Scott* to go up the river, he was induced to go along. These recruits, numbering 146, our informants say, were a fine looking body of men from the Texan frontiers, and all Americans but one. As compared with the general run of "emigrants" sent out from New-Orleans, New-York and elsewhere, they were in every respect vastly superior.

Capt. FARRIER has explained to us an occurrence, said by some of the journals to come off at Greytown, in which he and Col. HALL were represented as taking a leading part—both, as alleged, being slightly inebriated. He states that as to Col. HALL, the charge is utterly false, as the Colonel was then on board Her Majesty's ship Cossack, and knew nothing of the fray till some time after. With reference to himself, he admits that he got into difficulty, though without his seeking, with some of the Costa Rican negroes of the town, and being "shoved" pretty hard, he let drive right and left, knocking one or two down, and being knocked down in turn. In the midst of the melée, Mr. MARTIN, the Mayor of Greytown "mixed in" with a view to quell the row, and was unceremoniously kicked in the bowels, and afterwards knocked down by the Captain, who failed at the moment to discern his official character. The Captain says he battled with the crowd from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5, and believes he whipped them all out. As to the charge of being "tight," he alleges that he was sober enough to attend a fandango the same night, and take down the whole party in the fancy dances.

The steamer *J. N. Scott*, our informants further state, had been repaired at Punta Arenas, and placed in excellent condition. She was drawn up on the ways entirely out of water, and had a new bottom put in and her machinery overhauled. At the latest advices she had just left Greytown with the new recruits. At the time of her seizure by Colonel LOCKRIDGE's force, she was fastened to the bank of the river, and two or three men swam across and cut her from her moorings.

While drifting down she was fired at by the enemy, two shots passing through her wheel-house. But subsequently, while being towed down the river by the *Resoa*, she grounded on a rock, and was not got off till three days after. One of the sections of her bell was torn off, and other parts injured, but this was afterwards repaired, as stated. The Filibusters now have two steamboats, the *Scott* and *Resoa*, in first-rate condition, and amply sufficient for all purposes of present transit on the river.

The Nicaragua News in Washington.

CONFERENCE FROM CANAS CONFIRMED—GEN. CHILLON'S PARTIALITY FOR WALKER.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

There is no doubt of the truth of the report brought by the steamer Texas, which arrived at New-York last evening, that General CANAS had made overtures to General WALKER, as such action was before indicated by a letter by a previous mail, from Minister of Hacienda at Nicaragua—though the nature of the overtures is not known.

General CHILLON has always been friendly to Gen. WALKER, and only awaited a proper opportunity to take sides with him. The reinforcement that joined Col. LOCKRIDGE consisted of two hundred and twenty Texans. The above is on the authority of private advices.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office—4 Hanover-st., and 192 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rescue of the Crew of the British Bark Tasso—The Dred Scott Decision—The Chinese Question—Appointments—Locations of Indian Scrip, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3.

The *Union* of this morning publishes the correspondence between Lords NAPIER and CLARENDON and Secretary CASS, relative to the rescue of a greater part of the crew of the British bark Tasso, which was wrecked at Barnegat, by the crew of the American life boat. Mr. FOWLER, the Acting Vice-Consul at New-York, has been instructed to convey to the widow of JOHN JONES, one of the American boatmen who perished, a donation of £50 as a mark of the sympathy of the British Government.

A subscription has also resulted in the collection of a sum sufficient to purchase a house and farm for Mrs. JONES. Mr. FOWLER is also making inquiries respecting the relatives of JOHN PARKER and another boatman, who lost their lives at the time, and in reference to the rest of the boatmen who shared their danger, Lord CLARENDON has instructed Lord NAPIER to express in the warmest terms the thanks of the British Government for the timely assistance rendered, and their admiration of the courage and devotion of the American boatmen. Gen. CASS, in a letter to Lord NAPIER, says:

"It is always a source of gratification to this Government when citizens of the United States are instrumental in rescuing individuals, especially citizens or subjects of foreign countries, from the perils of the sea, and the manifestation of sympathy and gratitude on the part of Her Majesty's Government in this instance, is justly appreciated by the President."

The Intelligencer this morning publishes a card from Mr. HOWARD, the Reporter of the Supreme Court, stating that a volume containing the decisions in the Dred Scott case, will be published in three weeks.

The following appointments have been made: George R. Berrell, Appraiser of Merchandise, of Philadelphia, *vice* Gideon G. Westcott, appointed Postmaster; Moses Bates, Jr., Collector of Plymouth, Mass., *vice* Edward P. Little, whose commission has expired; Amos Robbins, Collector of Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, *vice* Francis W. Brinley, whose commission has expired; William S. Jackson, Collector of Vienna, Md., *vice* George A. Z. Smith, whose commission has expired; Lyndon Taylor, Surveyor of Pawcatuck, R. I., reappointed; Warren Hathaway, Postmaster of Eastport, Me., reappointed; Edgar Whidden, Postmaster of Calais, Me., reappointed; Samuel Edwards, Postmaster of Belfast, Me., *vice* Joseph L. Norris, whose commission has expired.

The President has also appointed the following Collectors:

JACOB FEY, at Chicago, Ill., *vice* CONLEY, resigned; EDMUND WRIGHT, at Edenton, N. C., re-appointed; ROBERT PARKS, at Cuyahoga, Ohio; JOHN P. BALDWIN, at Key West; AUGUSTUS JENKINS, at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* CLEMENT, whose commission has expired; JOSIAH G. HANLEY, is appointed Surveyor at Portsmouth, N. H., *vice* SHELDON, whose commission has expired; JESSE SHARP, of Wilmington, Del.; L. D. SHARPE, Camden, N. C.; STEPHEN WILLETS, Little Egg Harbor, N. Y.; W. W. WOOD, Vicksburg, Miss.; MERRITT SCHLEWERS, Milwaukie, Wis.; W. S. BOWEN, Bridgeton, N. J.; TRAPHUS SANFORD, Mobile, Ala.

JAMES R. THOMPSON has been appointed Surveyor of Town Creek, Md.

CHARLES H. HEMPSTEAD has been appointed Director of the Mint of California in place of LOTT, removed.

Applications for Route Agencies and small Post-Offices continue largely to increase. It has been determined, however, that no removal of the present incumbents shall take place excepting for cause.

It is not true that FRYER G. WASHBURN, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury intends going into the banking business with ex-Secretary GUTHRIE at Louisville.

The removal of KENNAN, the Consul at Hong Kong, is conditional. Commissioner PARKER is instructed to carry it into effect if he shall ascertain the truth of the charge that KENNAN carried the American flag at the head of the forces in the attack on Canton.

The Administration have no intention to send a Minister Extraordinary to China, as was reported. Before Ex-Governor BIGLER of California was appointed Minister to Chili, he was offered but refused the office of Commissioner or Minister to China.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has issued a circular letter, relative to the location of the Half-breed reserve or Sioux scrip, from which it appears that scrip has been prepared for six hundred and forty persons, under the act of Congress of July 17, 1854, assigning four hundred and eighty acres to each person. This scrip, as declared on its face, is locatable upon the following-described classes of land, namely: upon the Sioux Half-breed reservation, which is situated wholly in the two land districts of Red Wing and Faribault, in Minnesota; that portion of said reserve situated in townships 111 to 113, inclusive, ranges 180 to 180 West; that in the latter being in townships 106 to 111, ranges 99 to 180.

1. The scrip may be located by the half-breed upon any land within this reserve, upon which, at the date of the act of July 17, 1854, he was an actual *bona fide* settler.

2. Upon any land within said reservation, which, at the date of the said act, was not so occupied by a half-breed, or any other person who may have gone into the reservation under the authority of law.

This scrip is not transferable. The land selected in satisfaction of a certificate of scrip must be located in the name of the party in whose favor the scrip is issued, and the location may be made by him or her in person, or by his or her guardian or duly authorized agent. The Registrars and Receivers are interdicted from charging fees or commissions for their services in this matter.

From the records of the Pension Bureau it appears that the land warrants issued since the first law was passed will call for fifty-eight millions of acres. The acts passed since 1847 have granted more than fifty millions of this amount.

Our Foreign Relations—Negotiations Concerning China—Refusal to send a Special Minister—New-Granada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

China and Chinese affairs have engaged the attention of the Cabinet for three sittings, at the instance of the British Minister, and have finally reached a conclusion. In order that the position of the Government may be properly understood, it is as well to begin at the beginning. Shortly before the late Administration went out of office, Count SARTIGES presented himself with a dispatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking the cooperation of the United States, in a course of policy marked out by France—(England has kept conveniently in the background.)—for extending commercial relations with China, and transferring diplomatic negotiations to Pekin, instead of transacting them through the subordinate Governorship at Canton. The interview rested upon verbal conference, and the argument employed was the ready acquiescence which France had given to the doctrine of maritime law, enunciated by the Administration. Besides, it was asserted, that the American Minister on his way to China, had assured the French and English Ministers of our support, and therefore it was claimed partially through that alleged commitment. Another interview followed within a few days, and then Count SARTIGES was delighted that no commitment had been made by the American Minister—Mr. PARKER—as had been stated, and that the Government would not—and would not abandon its principle of neutrality; that we had not cause of war with China, and would join in no aggression; and that if outrages were committed upon the American flag or upon American citizens, redress would be promptly and summarily taken, as it had been in a case which extorted apology after the punishment had been inflicted.

The case stood in this attitude until the arrival of Lord NAPIER. He presented his credentials in a speech, which went far out of the usual way, to conciliate opinion here, and, not content with that official declaration, he indulged in the most hoaded personal professions. He was willing to concede almost anything that was asked, and was, accordingly, gracious to everybody. In a little while he showed his hand, with an earnest request that the United States would throw the moral power of its weight into the scale, by joining England and France against China. After the arrival of the last steamer, those solicitations became more urgent, and the reason is palpable. Lord PALMERSTON assured the House of Commons that our Government had approved the conduct of the British authorities in China, and he more than intimated the opinion that it would cooperate in the policy intended to be prosecuted there.

As France and England had appointed special Ministers, Lord NAPIER saw that if the Administration would even go that length, without engaging in the hostile operations, PALMERSTON would have the benefit of a seeming cooperation to justify his assurance and to strengthen his position in the appeal made to the country on this question. Hence, his efforts were directed to that end especially, and it was in this connection the name of Governor WALKER became suggested by the interests here, which is ever industrious in presenting him for every available or advantageous position. What Lord NAPIER wanted, was a special minister, not caring a fig who received the appointment. It was the prestige of the act which his employers required, and not the man. All the stuff about WALKER's chart of China policy is gammon, for he never submitted any such chart to the last Administration, when tendered the mission, as the records will show. He wanted a roving commission for Cochin-China, Japan, and all that part of the globe, and prepared himself for it by drawing the outfit to China, which was subsequently returned when the mission was declined, and Mr. LAMB appointed in his stead.

After much deliberation in Cabinet, the President has at length determined to follow in the path of Mr. MARCY, by refusing to join the alliance, or in any way to compromise the neutrality of the United States. No Special Minister will be appointed, because in the opinion of the world such an act, conforming as it would to the course of France and England, would be regarded as practical, if not professed cooperation. Lord NAPIER is informed of the determination, and is less cheerful than he was a week ago. If the Allies want war in China, as they undoubtedly do, they must make it on their own hook. It is not improbable that the American Minister, Dr. PARKER, may suffer under the rule of rotation. He is old, given to fixed ideas, and though skilled in Chinese, is hardly thought up to our notions of progress, however he may be esteemed among the Celestials. The Canton merchants at Canton are divided in opinion as to which should be the policy of the Government, some inclining to the English view, but others of experience and sagacity strongly preferring an independent and neutral attitude as the most desirable in every aspect.

The official accounts from New-Granada are discouraging to the prospect of an accommodation through the mission of Mr. MOSES. And the premature publicity given to his instructions at Bogota will necessarily enlist an opposition that only sought the pretence which is now afforded. The abstract of the instructions, though condensed so as to exclude as intelligent comprehension of some parts of the complicated proportions, is yet correct in the general outline. There are a few points, however, which are not sufficiently disclosed, and the surreptitiously-obtained copy did not contain the consideration proposed by our Government for the Commissioners of New-Granada. Panama and Aspinwall, by the project, are made free cities, following the idea of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, in regard to San Juan. These cities divided the jurisdiction of a strip of territory to be acquired, between eighteen and twenty miles wide, along the line of the Railroad. The cities are required to furnish police force for the protection of the road, and in an emergency the United States Consuls may call out a force at the cost of the Railroad Company. The three small islands off Panama, belonging to the steamboat and railroad companies, and that of Taboga, nine miles distant, owned by private individuals, to be acquired for depôts or other purposes, and the absolute sovereignty vested in the United States. All the rights and advantages now held by New-Granada over the railroad, by grant, charter or otherwise, to be transferred to the United States, with power to renew or extend the same.

For the attainment of these objects, Mr. MOSES was authorised to offer about two millions of dollars, from which the just claims for losses at Panama were to be deducted. In case the islands were not acquired, then the offer was to be reduced, and so, also, in the event of other branches of the proposition being modified. Mr. MOSES was instructed to get a categorical reply to his overtures, but at the same time not to abandon the effort of an accommodation, until he had exhausted every honorable means and persuasion. Failing, he was directed to return promptly and report to the President. The resident minister, Mr. BOWLIN, was associated with him in the negotiation, but with no instruction to close the mission, in the event of failure. There is no alternate left for the President, if Mr. MOSES should demand his passports, but to lay the subject before Congress, with a recommendation to exact the redress that has been denied after a calm appeal to reason and justice. He must either take this course, or ignoring the whole proceedings of his predecessor, put the Government in an embarrassing attitude, besides rendering it powerless to demand reparation when outrage may be inflicted hereafter.

OBSERVER.

Trial of Rev. Mr. Kallock for Adultery.

BOSTON, Friday, April 3.

Voluminous testimony was taken in the Kallock case to-day. Much of it went to impeach the testimony of the principal Government witnesses, and to sustain Mr. KALLOCK's general reputation for chastity.

It was certified to that Mr. BAILEY, the landlord, had said, describing the scene in the private room, "If I could have had my own way, I would have rushed into the room, caught them, and taken him (KALLOCK) down fifteen hundred dollars."

It was also sworn to that Mr. GIDDINGS, the fare-taker, had said, "Now they have said so much, I would rather have my right hand cut off than not have Mr. KALLOCK convicted."

Dr. THOMAS FRYE, of Compton, Me., for the defence, under cross-examination, said he had heard reports against defendant's chastity while a pastor in Rockland, Me.

One or two other witnesses testified to similar reports, but said the reports were not generally believed.

The trial progresses slowly, and the squabbling among the lawyers being mostly over, and the filthiest part of the testimony having been given, the Court room is less crowded and the public interest has subsided somewhat.

From Sandy Hook.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA—THE SCHOONER ONLY SON ASHORE—THE CATAWBA.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, April 3—10 P. M.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool, has not up to the present hour, been signaled off this point.

The schooner *Only Son*, Capt. PERRY, from New Bedford, in ballast, for Philadelphia, having put in here for a harbor, came ashore on the morning of the 3d inst., in a N. W. gale. She will probably get off with the first high tide with little or no damage.

The steamship Chagres, from Havana, is now passing the Hook, bound in.

From New-Orleans.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO—RECEIPT OF THE NICARAGUAN NEWS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 3.

The schooner *Joaquin* has arrived here, with Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ultimo.

The Government was in such straitened circumstances that it had been forced to suspend payment at the Custom-House at Vera Cruz, and also at that in the City of Mexico.

The relations with Great Britain continued in an unsettled state.

The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March.

Gen. BLANCARTE was a voluntary prisoner at Guadalgara, and would be tried by court-martial. Señor FUERTES, Minister Hacienda, and Señor GARZA, late Governor of Tampico, were about to visit the Capitol to defend his character.

The mails were very irregular, and nothing had been heard of the rejection of the FORSYTH treaty a the City of Mexico.

It was reported that SANTA ANNA had numerous emissaries in Mexico.

The Nicaragua news brought by the steamer Texas at New-York, was received here to-day and caused great joy.

From St. Louis.

COLONEL BENTON ON EMANCIPATION—NEW BANKS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 3.

At a Democratic meeting held here, last night Mr. HUTTINGTON, editor of the *Leader*, read a letter from Colonel BENTON, which denounces and repudiates the emancipation movement in this State.

Upwards of $1,200,000 of the Stock of the six Banks to be started here has been subscribed for, and the books are now closed until the election of the Directors and organizations of the Banks, when they will be opened again.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 3.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the census takers in Kansas are doing their work in a bad manner, missing some neighborhoods entirely, and not taking the names of half the actual residents of others. There has been much quarreling between the Squatters' Land Associations in different parts of the Territory. Several Deputy-Marshals were arresting political prisoners on charges growing out of the difficulties of last Summer.

The Forest Rose Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 3.

Thirteen persons were killed and wounded by the explosion of the steamboat *Forest Rose* near Napoleon, Ark.

Ten Men Drowned.

CAPE VINCENT, Friday, April 3.

A boat crossing from Kingston to this place yesterday, was capsized, and ten men were drowned. Their names are not known.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 3.

A nomination for Governor is projected by the Conservatives of the Eastern Section of this State. Senator STRAUB has been strongly urged, but refused to allow the use of his name in the connection.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

PETITIONS.

For confirmation of the Exterior Water-Line of New-York Harbor as established by the Commissioners.

Against the repeal of the act of 1814 relating to Trinity Church.

Mr. FRENCH reported favorably the bill for the improvement of the breed of horses.

The bill providing for the payment of the expenses incurred in contesting seats to the Legislature and Bench was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly amendments to the pilot law bill.

The Harbor Commissioners reported that their expenses up to March 19, were $49,747 06, and that the estimated additional expense, not provided for, was $67,240. The appropriation already made amounts to $250,000, and the sum to be appropriated is $65,087 06.

Messrs. MARVIN, LEE and WADSWORTH were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate on the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of DRED SCOTT.

Mr. C. P. SMITH presented a bill to confirm the exterior line laid down by the New-York Harbor Commissioners. The line has been changed on the East River, between Seventeenth and Forty-ninth-streets, so as to satisfy all parties.

The Port Wardens's bill, and the bill to consolidate New-York and Brooklyn into one City, were made the special order for Tuesday evening.

The Trinity Church bill was then debated by Mr. SICKLES.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 3.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Central Savings' Bank of Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of the Female Guardian Society.

Mr. HARPENDING reported a bill to amend the charter of the Metropolitan Gas Company. After a struggle as to the reference of the bill, it was laid on the table to enable Mr. JNO. D. DIXON to make a minority report.

The bills in relation to weights and measures, to limited partnerships, to taxes of corporations, and the bills amending the act widening Battery-place, and to prevent frauds on Emigrants, were ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Providing for the purchase of the Crystal Palace.

The bill providing for the opening of Second-avenue, New-York, was lost.

On motion of Mr. GLOVER the vote was reconsidered and laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

To regulate the laying out of the Central Park.

Incorporating the Manhattan Savings Institution.

Amendatory of the Revised Statutes.

Relative to claims against ships or vessels.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Universalist Relief Fund, New-York.

The bill regulating the stage routes of New-York was lost by Ayes 52, Nays 11.

Mr. WOODS moved for a reconsideration of the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Carried.

The Hudson River improvement bill was passed; also the bill to reduce the several New-York City Court acts into one act.

The death of Mr. BABCOCK, of Oneida, who has been absent a few days, was announced as taking place at his home yesterday.

Messrs. Sherman, Lewis, Follett, Noyes, Hogeboom, Foote, Irving, Paul, and others, paged tributes of respect to his memory, and after adopting appropriate resolutions, the House adjourned.

A Policeman Shot in Newburg.

At an early hour on Wednesday evening great excitement was created in Newburg by the report that Officer CLARK had been shot by a negro named JOHN WHITTINGTON. Sheriff EDWARDS had a warrant for the negro for dispossessing and maltreating a woman, and Officer CLARK was assisting in making the arrest. As the officers opened the door, the negro blew out the light and presented himself at the head of the stairs with a gun. After a few words had passed between them, the negro fired, the whole charge of shot taking effect in CLARK's face. CLARK was at once taken to the residence of Mr. SHAW, and [illegible]

Arrival of the Calhoun from New-Orleans and Havana.

The United States Mail steamship Calhoun, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter place on the evening of the 28th ult.

The weather still continues pleasant, but the crops are here nearly all left.

The Calhoun encountered strong northerly gales on her passage.

Nothing new in Havana. Exchanges ruling about the same as last advices. Freights dull.

The bark *Ovando*, Captain HOAG, from Matanzas, in seven days, arrived at Havana on the 25th March.

FROM KANSAS.

The Free-State Government Inaugurated.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Friday, March 27, 1857.

There is little stir in Leavenworth just now. The excitement of business and boom, [illegible] them, so much felt at other points in the Territory, is little felt here. But few emigrants have arrived yet. All the troops have gone to the Pawnee fork of the Arkansas, and is reported that they will be stationed on other service. Some of them were employed during the past week with a Deputy United States Marshal in trying to arrest some Free-State men. There were no prisoners here when Deputy Marshal GRANT left. The Courts will not be held in this part of the Territory for some time. In two or three weeks the Spring Courts will begin in the Northern Districts. A great deal of excitement exists about the collection of taxes. A large number refuse to pay taxes in some localities; in others, the tax gatherers are warned to leave. A difficulty occurred on the Delaware site of the river, some miles above this. The Assessor and Sheriff of Calhoun County have seized a lot of saw logs belonging to some Free-State men for non-payment of taxes. They were removed from the owner was able to prevent it, and it is rumored that a fight will be the consequence, if the logs are not given up.

WOODSON is acting Governor. A great deal of pretended mystery is thrown around this department of Gov. GRANT. The other officers in charge give satisfactory explanation. It is current in favor of his resignation. The chief topic is, who shall be his successor? A great many different persons are mentioned for that office. The Pro-Slavery men are confident that the next Governor will be more to their liking than GRANT. Gov. GRANT's health has suffered greatly. He had a hemorrhage of the lungs before he left Lecompton. We had a rumor here last night that he had died at Jefferson City. No one here supposes that he will ever be back—even if alive. Some say that he will be removed, and that RICHARDSON, of Illinois, will take his place. Mr. HALL, of Missouri, and others are still talked of.

The chief topic of excitement now is the Delaware lands. They have not been declared open yet. There is a great deal of trickery in the management of all these lands. The officers play into the hands of parties, while the authorities are well aware of these attempts to raise such lands. They declare to all reasonable men who inquire about them, that no one can get on them.

Emigration is pouring into the Territory very rapidly. Every day brings a boat load of passengers up the river. A week ago there was a blockade of ice and boats on the Missouri were much delayed. The rivers are now clear. Kansas River has been falling rapidly. It is still in boating condition. Should the usual Spring rains come they will keep it up.

Business is brisk throughout the Territory. Much speculation in town lots is going on. Some of these perhaps the most of it, is secured. And the towns will continue to increase in value. In many cases, the towns are made for speculation.

THE FORTHCOMING VOTE BY THE PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

The Pro-Slavery men will [illegible] taken by the Free-State men at the late Convention. They will be able. They had declared that [illegible] should have voted, as they [illegible] important votes, to out vote them. The [illegible] taken gives general satisfaction to the Free-State men. I send a portion of the remarks of two of the speakers before the Convention. They explain the reasons of their action. Mr. BLOOM said:

"As it has been said here that the cases of Michigan and Kansas were not analogous, I wish to state what I believe to be the historical facts in relation to the case of Michigan, as I believe the cases are parallel in most respects. Congress refused to pass a enabling act for Michigan; the people of Michigan adopted a constitution and organized a State Government and put it into operation, driving out or displacing the Territorial Government. The same difficulty [illegible] the fact that Michigan got her State Government in operation, and Kansas has not; and in one other respect: Michigan was Democratic, and the Administration and Congress were Democratic. [illegible] the people saw in favor of a Free State, while the Administration and Congress were in favor of Slavery. In 1835, Michigan held a Convention and formed a Constitution, without the consent of Congress, and applied for admission into the Union on a footing with the other States. Congress refused to grant the application. Congress adjourned without passing an enabling act; proposing that if Michigan would hold a Convention and release a portion of territory claimed by Ohio, and take a smaller portion of country at the North, on Lake Superior, then she should then be admitted. At this time President

[Advertisement]

Speech of Senator Wadsworth in behalf of Trinity Church.

[illegible] Mr. Noxon's remarks, Mr. Wadsworth said:

[illegible] I feel responsibility which is very oppressive [illegible] upon this Senate, in this state is being [illegible] by the assistance of that bill, is being [illegible] the sacred altars of Christendom; and I feel [illegible] the importance of the action we are called [illegible] to say, in the eloquent language of Burke—

"[illegible] is to be alarmed from our slumber by [illegible] of the fire bell, than to sleep on undisturbed, and perish by the flames in our beds."

[illegible] importance attached to this question, [illegible] judgment, attaches to an other question [illegible] which we have been called upon to act; and [illegible] proceed to submit to the Senate such [illegible] consideration as force themselves upon my [illegible] in connection with this important subject.

[illegible] are, he it seems to me, certain distinct crimes charged against Trinity by those who have arraigned [illegible] at the bar of the Senate. Her first crime is, that she is possessed of enormous wealth. What is that wealth, and how acquired? In 1697, when New-York was but a hamlet, when her high wall kept the savage out of the petty village, a little church was established, the foundation of Trinity was laid just within [illegible], where the devotions of her congregation might be carried on in peace.

Where Trinity owned a few cemetery, also, where [illegible] Alexander Hamilton; where rest the ashes of Lawrence, forever to be remembered for those [illegible] "Don't give up the ship!"

[illegible] a little further onward, we find that the [illegible] owned a little farm—almost or quite out of the village then—called the King's Farm, which was the yearly rent attached of thirty colonial [illegible] Price. On the south end of this farm St. Paul's Church was built, and the remainder of the [illegible] constituted her cemetery also.

[illegible] of time, a little out of the village, we find St. John's Church erected adjacent to the property known as St. John's Park.

[illegible], together with the other portion [illegible] farm, which blessed Queen ANNE her [illegible], constitute the whole of Trinity's [illegible] and of these then modest possessions, [illegible] two-thirds have already been sold by this [illegible] corporation, for the benefit of the Christian [illegible].

[illegible] crime urged against Trinity is, that she will not sell or divide up these consecrated spots, so sacred in the memory of the church. It is, perhaps, the misfortune of the Episcopal Church, that something of the old Catholic faith attaches to her, and that she believes that ground once consecrated should remain consecrated forever.

Now, I claim that there are two parties who appear on the ground against Trinity Church. The one, the Wall-street philosopher of Wall street, who regards Trinity Church as it stands serenely looking down upon the strife of selfish and worldly strife, simply as an obstacle which prevents Albany-street from being [illegible] to Broadway. Already, church after church yielded to the greedy demands of commerce, and now Trinity, too, is pressed by commerce, urged by the corporation of the City, to give [illegible].

[illegible] stranger of Trinity, is that member of the Episcopal Church who, while not of Trinity, is [illegible] to become possessor and ministrant of her wealth and power. These two combined [illegible] the property of the church [illegible] Trinity.

[illegible] Trinity, she does not want money or [illegible] to her wealth and property. She will not part with a particle might yield its ruby. He who sleeps [illegible] whose grave the Father of his Country [illegible] have wept, and above whose ashes the [illegible] of every boy generation is heard, though [illegible] there not say more for ever—should [illegible] and undiscerned as the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's churchyard—in the busy [illegible] the very heart of the world's metropolis—in [illegible] spot selected respectively to the great [illegible].

[illegible] Trinity? Shall we give up the ship?

[illegible] a little further onward, we find that the [illegible] owned a little farm—almost or quite out of the village then—called the King's Farm, which was the yearly rent attached of thirty colonial [illegible]. On the south end of this farm St. Paul's Church was built, and the remainder of the [illegible] constituted her cemetery also.

[illegible] of time, a little out of the village, we find St. John's Church erected adjacent to the property known as St. John's Park.

[illegible], together with the other portion [illegible] farm, which blessed Queen ANNE her [illegible], constitute the whole of Trinity's [illegible],

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS
FROM AUCTION.
Linen Cambrics, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, small patterns, Linen Lawns, Linen Sheetings, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Crash, &c.
ALEX. JUSTI,
No. 81 and 83 Catharine-st.,
2d door from Monroe.

TURKEY TABLE DAMASKS,
Two-yard double napkins, heavy, and all linen.
ALSO, 62 and 75 cents.
Bargains never offered.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 343 Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CORAH SILKS. CORAH SILKS.
Corah Corah PLAID SILKS, from auction, at 5c per yard below regular.
ALEX. JUSTI,
No. 81 and 83 Catharine-st.,
2d door from Monroe.

STELLA SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS.
Stella Shawls, all our richest goods and newest patterns, just received, for the coming season, of which we invite early attention.
ALEXANDER JUSTI, No. 81 and 83 Catharine-st.
Three doors from Monroe.

NEW SILKS.
BLACK PLAIDS, with other dress silks, marking the cheapest silks ever offered in the City.
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st.

E. R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 1009 BROADWAY,
Near Twenty-third-st., New-York,
Are now receiving additions to their large and fashionable ASSORTMENT OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
Which they will offer for CASH, at very low prices, or GOODS MADE UP TO ORDER in heavy velvets and Velvet Cut and Uncut Vestings.
VELVET RIBBONS, in all widths.
COLORED SILKS.
SATINS.
MARSEILLINES.
FLORENCES.
VELVETS, BARGES.
Black and colored SILK TRIMMINGS,
SOMBRE BLONDES,
ILLUSIONS, STIFF NETS,
CRAPES, colored French CRAPES,
CRAPE MODES, Black FILLET NETTS and GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, BANDS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES,
IN LACE AND MUSLIN.
STRAW GOODS,
Including all the varieties of Tuscan, Lace, Florence, Milan, Polka, Rutland and Split Straw.
BONNETS AND HATS.
Straw and Fancy TRIMMINGS.
A complete assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS.
We invite the attention of all our old and tried customers, and all others visiting our City, to an examination OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
The whole stock positively to be sold
OFF
by the 1st of June. Persons contemplating home-keeping can find it to their advantage to buy now and have goods bought of us stored until wanted, at the same charge—the bills to be paid at the time of purchase.

	Our price.	Usual price.
Cashmere Shawls, 44 inches	62 50	75 00
Do. do.	3 50	4 00
Do. do.	3 00	3 50
Do. do.	2 50	3 00
Do. do.	2 00	2 50
Do. do.	1 75	2 00
Do. do.	1 50	1 75
Do. do.	1 25	1 50
Do. do.	1 00	1 25
Do. do.	75	1 00
Do. do.	62	75
Do. do.	50	62
Do. do.	37	50
Do. do.	25	37
Do. do.	12	25
Do. do.	6	12
Do. do.	4	6
Do. do.	3	4
Do. do.	2	3
Do. do.	1	2
Do. do.	50	1 00
Do. do.	25	50

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

[illegible] NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] a week. Single [illegible] Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

[illegible] NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Sundays excepted.) One edition will [illegible] at Three o'clock P. M. [illegible] of the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at Three Dollars a year, Two [illegible] Address for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies, Five Copies for Five Dollars, and Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty-[illegible], to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 [illegible] single copies.

[illegible] invariably cash in advance.

All letters intended for publication, or containing intelligence, should be addressed To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

All letters including money, or relating to business, should be addressed To the Publishers of the New-York Daily Times.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on Saturday morning, April 4, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths. Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Terms—In wrapper ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional news from Nicaragua, or rather contents of what has recently occurred there, from other sources, modify many of the statements received from interested parties and published yesterday. It seems that in consequence of sickness, disastrous and other enfeebling causes, Gen. WALKER had determined to leave Rivas and at length to reach San Juan del Sur, from which he might easily leave the country. With this intention, he on the 16th of April took with him the principal portion of his remaining force, leaving a small portion under Gen. HAMILTON, to hold it, in case he was enabled to fall back. When at San Jorge, he heard the Allies at Rivas, and, returning, succeeded in preventing them from occupying it. His position, there, however, is no better than when he deemed it necessary to leave it. From Col. LOCKRIDGE's party on the San Juan del Norte, there is nothing in addition to what was published in the TIMES yesterday morning.

By telegraph from New-Orleans, we have later news from Mexico. The Government is represented to be in very straightened circumstances—having been forced to suspend payment at the Custom-houses of Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. The new Constitution was promulgated on the 11th of March. Nothing had yet been heard at the capital of the rejection of the Forsyth Treaties. Relations with Great Britain continue in an unsettled state, and it is reported that the irrepressible SANTA ANA has numerous emissaries in the country.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived last night, having left the latter port on the 29th of March. She brings no news of importance.

The steamship *Asia* is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool, due at this port. She had not been signaled off Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night.

Secretary COBB has written a letter to a Government official in reference to the duties of office-holders. He declares that political associations cannot be permitted to interfere with the discharge of public duties, and that no party should press its claims upon the attention of Government employes. The person to whom the letter is addressed, is not named, but Mr. COBB apprises him that he cannot continue his absence for the purpose of an active engagement in the approaching election of his State.

Lord NAPIER has sent to Mr. CASS a letter from the Earl of CLARENDON, conveying a tribute to the heroism and humanity of the two surfmen, JOHN JOHNS and JOHN PARKER, who lost their lives in their efforts to rescue the crew of the British bark *Tiara*, of Newfoundland, which was wrecked near Barnegat on the 20th of last December, and also announcing a pecuniary donation of $[illegible] to the widow of Mr. JOHNS.

In the State Senate yesterday, a report was received from the Harbor Commissioners, stating that their expenses up to the 12th of March, were $[illegible], and that the estimated additional expenses not provided for, was $37,340. The sum of $50,000 has already been appropriated, and $[illegible] yet remain to be appropriated. The Fort Wardens' bill, and the bill to consolidate New-York and Brooklyn, were made the special order for Tuesday evening. In the Assembly, the bill providing for the purchase of the Crystal Palace was reported favorably, and the Hudson River Improvement bill was passed. Proceedings were interrupted by the announcement of the death of Mr. BABCOCK, of Oneida.

A meeting of colored people was held, on Thursday evening, in Philadelphia, the object being, as mentioned in the call, "To consider the atrocious decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and other outrages to which the colored people are subjected under the Constitution of the United States." Various speeches were made, and a series of resolutions were adopted in furtherance of the objects of the meeting.

A policeman named CLARK was shot by a negro named WHITTINGTON, in Newburg, on Wednesday evening, while attempting to arrest him in company with the Sheriff. CLARK received a full charge of shot in his face, and his recovery is doubtful. The negro surrendered himself after a reward had been offered for his arrest.

The New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing about two hundred and thirty preachers, will meet in the city of Trenton on Wednesday next. Bishop BOOTH will preside, assisted by Bishop MORRIS.

On Wednesday of last week a destructive fire occurred at Jacksonport, Ark., the loss resulting from which is estimated at $200,000. Out of the whole business portion of the town, only a drug store and a hotel were saved.

The Land Warrants issued since the first law was passed will, it is stated, call for fifty-eight millions of acres.

Mr. H. D. RICE, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad Express, died very suddenly on Thursday, at the residence of THOMAS A. MURPHY, No. 102 East Thirty-third-street. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made; all the organs were found in a healthy condition, and the medical examiners were unable to agree as to the cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from syncope." Mr. RICE was a well-known citizen. He was 40 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts.

A man named CHAS. WHEELER or WILLSWOOD, was found dead in his bed at the Bolivar Hotel, in Rochester-street, on Thursday afternoon. He was a stranger to the place, and had applied for and obtained lodgings the night previous. He was an American, and apparently about 30 years of age. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from taking some narcotic poison.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice DAVIES rendered an adverse opinion in the case of the People *ex rel.* the Board of Education vs. Comptroller FLAGG, growing out of a deficiency in the funds of the Board of Education. The Board moved for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the payment of $125,000, as a special appropriation to supply the deficiency, and the application was denied.

An unusually large amount of counterfeit bank notes are now in circulation. Nearly half a dozen arrests were made yesterday of parties charged with uttering the spurious paper. Counterfeit Fives on the Exchange Bank of Hartford are especially plenty.

The Chamber of Commerce have appointed a Committee of Twelve Shipowners to inquire into the alleged cruelties to seamen on board our merchant ships, and to adopt measures for the suppression of the abuse.

A child, while playing with matches last evening, at No. 330 West Seventeenth-street, set fire to its clothes, and was so severely burned that it died shortly after.

Our Relations with China.

The *National Intelligencer*, speaking of the report that the privilege has been accorded by China to one of the great powers of Europe, to have a resident Minister at Pekin, says: "If that be the case, it strikes us that, if our Government thinks proper to be represented by a diplomatic agent at all, we should insist on his being accredited to the Supreme Government at the capital." We think the country at large will take the same view of the subject. We have already extensive commercial relations with China; and foreign trade involves the necessity of Government representatives for its protection. It is a matter of the highest importance to our commerce, as well as to the general interests of civilization, that our relations with China should be placed upon a footing less humiliating and more useful than we have been content to occupy hitherto.

It is rumored that our Government has repelled the friendly invitation of the French and English Governments to join them in urging upon the Chinese Emperor the necessity and propriety of treating the Western Powers less as inferiors, and more as equals, than he has done hitherto. To what extent these reports are true we are unable to say. If we were invited to join England and France in waging war upon China, our Government has been wise if it has declined. We have, as yet, no cause of war with that Empire, and we certainly are not called upon to espouse the quarrels of others.

But if we were asked merely to join in an application for the establishment of more just and satisfactory relations, and to apply, in common with England and France, for the privilege of having a resident Minister at Pekin, we do not see the necessity or the wisdom of repelling the invitation. The object is one of great and acknowledged importance, and the manner of seeking its accomplishment is both peaceful and friendly.

Final Settlement of the Danish Sound Tolls.

Among the items of intelligence received night before last from Europe, is that of the final adjustment of the Danish difficulty, and of a definite arrangement by which that anomalous inheritance from the Vi-King period—the levy of a tax on all vessels entering the Baltic—has disappeared from among the number of international abuses. The entire credit of having procured the abrogation of this unjust custom, a relic as it has been of middle-age piracy, is due to the perseverance and energy with which the United States Government has continued, for twenty-five years, to protest against it. Ever since the notes which were written on the subject in 1843, by Mr. UPSHUR, then Secretary of State, succeeding Cabinets and Presidents have made it a point of honor to continue their negotiations, adapting them to the exigencies of the time, but never deterred from steadily pursuing the desired end, either by the formidable resistance of the Court of Copenhagen, or of its allies in other parts of Europe. The final result is the more to our national honor, inasmuch as we have accomplished what FREDERICK the Great, with all of his *prestige* of success, failed to bring about, and what Sir ROBERT PEEL was totally frustrated in, in 1841, although backed by the whole influence of the British Government.

The Hanseatic League is the only power which, until now, has ever successfully withstood payment of tolls to Denmark, upon vessels passing through the Sound. It is well known that the origin of this tax, in dim antiquity, consisted in levying a contribution of salt and wine, together with a very small amount of deck-money. Even this trifling tribute was disputed by the League. In 1363 and 1365, WALDEMAR III. of Denmark was compelled to sign a treaty freeing "*forever*" vessels of the League from the payment of toll. Upon different subsequent violations of this treaty, new victories compelled Denmark to renewals of the same agreement in 1443, 1477 and 1524, and, in the most solemn manner, finally, in 1560. Between these several confirmations of the rights of the Hanseatic League infringements of the treaty were made by Denmark, but were always resisted by the pioneers of commerce of the ages between the fourteenth and sixteenth century;—and, but for the rivalry of the Netherlands, which originated a distinction between privileged and unprivileged nations, and enabled Denmark to establish a minimum of toll, which was a favor when compared with the maximum, the entrance to the Baltic would have ever after remained free.

Up to the year 1814, Prussia was the nation which, most of all, suffered by the tax upon vessels bound for ports upon her northwest coast; and no greater proof could be afforded of the subserviency of that Power to the CZAR, (whose hopes of one day profiting by his reversionary right to the Danish throne have caused him, until lately, to abet the claims of the Court of Copenhagen,) than that the voice of the Berlin representatives at the Congress of Vienna was the weakest, against this tyrannical abuse, of any European Power; and that, since that time, the Prussian Government has never dared, until last year, to cooperate energetically in procuring its abolition. The foundation of a commercial treaty between Prussia and Denmark was, it is true, laid in 1814, through British influence; but the treaty itself, which was signed in 1818, is one of the most miserable instances of diplomatic ignorance, weakness and slavery on record. It abandons to Denmark even greater privileges than that [illegible] to Prussia, at Cassin and Colberg, in the seventeenth century. This treaty was concluded for twenty years, until 1838, and it was in consequence of the treacherous delays of the Court of Copenhagen, after the termination of that period, that the attention of the British public was attracted to the subject. Every effort was made by Sir ROBERT PEEL to procure a resort to active measures; but the subtle management of the Russian and Danish Ministers finally procured, by the reduction of duty on certain articles of British manufacture, the Convention of the 23d August, 1841, by which Denmark, by baiting its hook for Birmingham and Manchester, gained instead of losing. The CZAR conferred a Russian decoration, set in diamonds, upon the Danish Ambassador at London, for the skill in jugglery by which he had bamboozled the manufacturing classes of England!

The Convention of 1841 expired, by limitation, in 1851. Since then the efforts of the United States have been unremitting, and, by gradual advances, it has obtained the aid of England and France. The Eastern war destroyed also the opposition of Russia, and with it that of Prussia. The other European powers were all predisposed to resist a tax from which they derived no benefit, but much injury. The consequence has been the capitalization scheme of Denmark, which, with certain limitations, has at length been accepted. The sum to be paid by the United States will be so small, comparatively, that our Government could willingly have sacrificed ten times the amount, merely for the advantage of a safe channel, light-houses, pilots, &c., for which it is proper that Denmark should be compensated. The resistance of Mr. MARCY to the payment of any money as a matter of lawful equivalent for the Dues themselves, disappeared so soon as it was conceded by the Danish ministry that the nature of the "value received," of a future, substantial character, should be either implied or expressed in the treaty. It is now signed, and as soon as it shall have gone into operation, a troublesome embarrassment may be said to have disappeared from among the diplomatic entanglements of the day, and to have been disposed of in a way which calls for the gratitude to this country of the whole civilized world.

Failure of the Revolution in Peru.

The news from Peru, published in this journal yesterday, is by no means favorable to the Revolution. We are not surprised at this intelligence;—first, because there are, in reality, no urgent reasons for the overthrow of the existing Government. The revolutionists are contending for no great principle. They have no particular wrongs to avenge—no grievous oppression from which they seek to be relieved. The point at issue is purely one of personal ambition, and the result will depend on the personal popularity of rival chiefs. In the second place, VIVANCO, the head and front of the opposition, lacks that boldness which commands the respect of the multitude, and is the chief element of success in a military leader. And, thirdly, President CASTILLA is not the man to remain idle when action is necessary to his interests, nor to lose a single opportunity that the mistakes of his enemies may offer.

The Revolution at the commencement, had in its favor that incessant desire for change which is characteristic of the Spanish American, and of the Peruvian in particular. But it has now reaped all the advantage it is likely to gain from the fickleness of the people. At the first onset, there was a rush to its ranks. The cry of opposition to the Party in power drew those who had everything to gain and nothing to lose around VIVANCO's standard. CASTILLA, himself a revolutionary chief, had hosts of enemies, and they, of course, supported his personal rival and opponent. The whole South became disaffected, and, to crown the hopes of VIVANCO and his admirers, the largest vessel in the little navy of Peru—in itself a host—and two smaller ships-of-war abandoned their allegiance, and hoisted the revolutionary flag. Under these circumstances VIVANCO's speedy success was confidently prophecied.

There came, however, a reaction. The accession to the ranks of the revolutionists had an end; resources were not unlimited; and now that the entire strength of the party is known, a tolerable opinion can be formed of its chances of success. We do not conceive that these chances preponderate in its favor. President CASTILLA, with that stubborn resolution which is a chief point in his character, has labored with quiet but untiring energy to counteract the efforts of his enemies. In spite of the defection of the frigate *Apurimac*, and three sloops-of-war, and the tremendous impetus with which the movement started, he has succeeded in arresting its progress, and with the most populous districts and the army still faithful to his cause, there is every prospect of his ultimate triumph. Enthusiasm is the fuel with which Revolution is fed; but the enthusiasm of VIVANCO's faction has received a fatal check—not so much from any actual defeat, as from the obstinacy and continued popularity of the man whose overthrow they are striving to effect. Even if CASTILLA is not sufficiently strong to suppress directly, and by positive force, an insurrection which has extended into remote and inaccessible districts, he is at least in a position to deprive it of life and weary out its promoters by a lengthened, determined resistance.

If these are not sufficient indications that the attempt to overturn CASTILLA's Government will fail, there can be no doubt but that the outrage very recently committed by two revolutionary war vessels on the high seas will be the means of blasting VIVANCO's hopes. From our correspondent's letter, published yesterday, it appears that the British mail-steamer *New Grenada*, on her last trip to Panama, was robbed *of a large amount of specie and one thou*sand stand of arms by two of VIVANCO's sloops-of-war. It is difficult to understand the motives that induced such an act, for it will be a slur upon the revolutionary cause, will ruin its *prestige*, and will destroy public confidence in its chiefs. With a British line-of-battle ship and two frigates in the harbor of Callao, the pirates have no opportunity to escape or reap any advantage from their plunder. It has been suggested that the whole was a plot, prearranged between President CASTILLA and the officers of the revolutionary ships, and that they adopted this scheme in order to use the British naval force against VIVANCO's warships, which have been the main-stay of the [illegible] The scheme is a tolerably [illegible] and will very probably succeed. It has also become necessary for the safety of passengers, mails, and treasure, by the South Pacific steamers, that the revolutionary vessels should be captured, and the British fleet in those waters is amply sufficient for the task. When it is accomplished, the movement under VIVANCO may be considered as put down. It is not to be expected, however, that any lengthened peace will be the result; for those who are acquainted with the political condition of Peru know full well that in anarchy her people delight, and that one Revolution only dies out to give place to another.

Newspaper Matters.

The *Traveler*, *Chronicle*, *Telegraph*, and *Atlas*, of Boston, are to be united, as they have not probably yielded of late a fair remuneration for the labor and capital of their proprietors. At the same time that paper is dearer and labor higher, the presses and other fixtures more costly, and telegraphing, to some journals, is an enormous bill, subscription prices have been reduced, and by agencies the advertising rates become ruinous.

We find the above floating in our exchanges. Its statements in regard to the projected union of several of the existing daily journals of Boston, are substantially true; and the public of Boston and its vicinity, as well as the parties directly interested in the journals themselves, will be great gainers thereby. The new paper, which is to be the resultant of the combination, will be under the editorial supervision of SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., who for many years has made the Springfield *Republican* one of the best and most readable newspapers in New England. The union will afford him the business facilities, and the popular support which are essential to success.

There is no department of business, and no profession, in which greater progress has been made during the past ten years than in Journalism,—and this is still to go on. The public taste demands better newspapers than it did ten years ago,—papers containing more news, better writing, higher and fairer views of all topics of public interest and a greater variety of intelligence, correspondence and editorial matter. The first result of this has been an enormous increase in the expense of publishing a successful newspaper. Fifteen years ago the aggregate expenses of no newspaper establishment in this City reached $100,000;—there are three now whose average expenses probably exceed $850,000. The next result has been to decrease the number of competing journals, and render those which are strong enough to keep the field the more profitable and permanent. Fifteen years ago a newspaper which cleared $30,000 was a miracle of success: now there are at least half a dozen which do it, and three which probably average net incomes of $75,000 each. The demand for newspapers has increased steadily and rapidly;—and those which have supplied it best—at whatever cost,—have prospered accordingly.

One great element in the success of newspapers has been the increase in advertising,—not only in quantity, but in price. Fifteen years ago advertising was done by the year or month,—at prices which were merely nominal. The consequence was that immense blanket sheets were filled with cheap advertisements, and as their circulation was very limited, and the cost of the paper on which they were printed trifling, nearly all they did receive was profit. Now the circulation of the leading organs of publicity is enormous,—and the prices of advertising have increased accordingly,—though it is actually *cheaper* to the advertiser than it used to be, because where he found *one* reader for his announcements then, he finds *ten* now. Nothing proves this more conclusively than the steady increase in the *amount* of advertising,—in spite of its increased expensiveness. All the papers of large circulation are crowded to their utmost capacity with advertisements, and the pressure every year grows more and more severe.

The ultimate result of this tendency it is not difficult to foresee. The public will not be content with so serious a curtailment of the amount of reading matter as the increase of Advertising renders unavoidable. Every year the news from every quarter becomes more voluminous;—the commercial, financial and political developments in all parts of the world afford increased matter for announcement and for comment;—and the public taste grows more and more exacting in regard to the character and comprehensiveness of the Public Press. Our journals will be driven into *enlargement*. They must follow the example of the London *Times*, and issue, as it did for some years, an occasional supplement as the pressure of Advertisements rendered necessary, or a daily sheet of *twelve* pages,—or even of *sixteen*, as the London *Times* from the same necessity does now. Nothing short of such a movement will satisfy the public demand.

The practical difficulty in the way of doing it now is the low price of our newspapers. Publishers of the three leading papers receive only *a cent and a half* for each copy of their respective journals;—and this barely covers the cost of the white paper on which they are printed. Increase the size one-half, or one-quarter, and the white paper will cost *more* than the printed sheet. The larger the circulation, under such a state of things, the heavier the loss. The difficulty could only be met by increasing the price of the newspaper, so as to cover the cost of the white paper used. We have no doubt that this will be the next step in the progress of the Newspaper Press of this City. Some one or more of the established journals will increase its price, and make a corresponding increase in the variety and quality of its contents. And that the advanced taste of the community would abundantly sustain such a step, on the part of at least one daily journal, we have no doubt. There are at least *fifty thousand* newspaper readers who want a journal *fifty per cent.* better than at present prices *any of the City newspapers can be made*:—and they would gladly pay the difference in cost, in view of such a difference in quality.

EXTRAORDINARY ENVOY.—We understand that FANNY ELLSLER's former factotum, WIKOFF, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary by the immaculate "historian" of Parker Vein and Potosi, the New-York *Herald*, to conduct negotiations with General CASS, Lord NAPIER, or anybody else who will tolerate the one or the other, and to offer the valuable support of that sheet—for a consideration. All news or favors to be paid for in first-rate notices, manufactured to order. We believe the same enterprising print appointed one Bunce a special [illegible] to Kansas, to [illegible] TAYLOR's Administration for the same laudable purposes for which, [illegible] Editor Bleeding sent with him, published all his confidential correspondence with the Editor to the world.

The War in Circassia.

We learn by the last accounts from Europe, that Russia is about to make a great effort to put an end, at once and forever, to the warfare in Circassia, which has now been raging without any appreciable result for fifty years, and consumes annually a third of the imperial army. The Circassians, on their side, seem prepared to abide the issue, have procured supplies of arms and ammunition from England, and have placed the command of the United Tribes in the hands of a renegade Hungarian, who, if not a skillful tactician, is at least known to be already a resolute soldier.

The Circassians have received for a long while a great deal of sympathy at the hands of the whole civilized world, but the greater portion of it has certainly been bestowed upon them in utter ignorance of the exact amount of merit of any sort which they possess. We suspect half the admiration which has been lavished on them has had its origin in the old tradition of physical beauty, which has now for so many generations glorified them in the eyes of the Franks. They have had their fair share of the halo which romance has long cast over all that comes from the East. It is not our purpose to inquire how far their women justify the popular notion of their charms, or whether the men are in reality the types of manly symmetry and vigor which the popular fancy paints them. But we are sorry to say that the nearer view which has been obtained of the manners and customs of the tribes on the sea coast, at least, during the recent war, places beyond all doubt the fact that as a race they may fairly be set down in the same category with the Kurds, and Turcomans and Montenegrins, or in other words, may be described as an interesting people of prepossessing appearance, and dirty exterior, greatly addicted to lies, robbery, and assassination. One of the many delusions prevalent in England before the Russian war, was that the Circassians were devoted, heart and soul, to the cause of human freedom; were animated by the loftiest aspirations cherished in poetic imaginations; a pure and ideal of national as well as individual destiny, and, under the conduct of the "warrior prophet," marched to battle against Russia, as to a great and solemn act of religious worship. The ecstatic pleasure which this theory afforded for many years to a great number of well-meaning people was certainly some compensation for its falsity and folly; but it was just as well that it was utterly dissipated by the expedition undertaken into the interior from Sejvuk Kaleh, in the Summer of 1854, by Mr. LONGWORTH, the British Consul at Monastir. The experience of this gentleman and his companions proved, beyond all question, that Western sympathy was not an article greatly in demand upon the shores of the Caspian, and that the bearers of it were likely to meet, just as he met, with an exceedingly sorry reception. The fact of the matter is, that these tribes defend their fastnesses as wild beasts defend their dens, and are nearly as far from anything like a community of political ideas with the Western world as panthers from sympathy with the hunter. They hate Russia and fight against her, not from a sentiment of patriotism or honor, for not only are these two ideas unknown to them, but there are no words in their language to express them, but because the domination of Russia, let it mean what else it may, means order, restraint, and security for life and property. When a people fights for its old habits and old ways, and fights, moreover, with courage and pertinacity, one is very apt to dignify its efforts with the title of a struggle for national independence, and we are not disposed to find fault with the appellation; but we warn our readers against supposing that there is aught in the social or political organization which the Circassians have now for half a century defended with unshaken courage, that should command our admiration. The struggle which has been so long raging in the defiles of the Caucasus has undoubtedly been marked by great heroism and great constancy. Most assuredly it is not simply the resistance of freemen to the assaults of a despot. It is also, in a still greater degree, the resistance of brigands to the encroachments of law—of blood-thirsty fanatics to the propagandism of another and a detested creed.

The want of success which has attended all the efforts of the Russians in Daghistan reveals clearly the secret of their weakness. A powerful centralization, whose agents are slaves, who perform each act of their lives in terror of the rod and the axe, loses its energy in proportion as the scene of operations is distant from the Capital. The Russian generals in Circassia fight in the knowledge that a single failure may entail ruin and disgrace—that the greatest merit or bravery can meet with no better reward than the smile of a despot. The soldiers are, of course, the same with whose sufferings and exploits the world is already familiar, who, admirably trained as they are to act in masses under the guidance of superiors, are all but useless in mountain warfare, where individual intelligence and activity are everything. A Russian battalion manœuvres on a plain with the accuracy of a machine, fights bravely, and suffers patiently, and dies without a murmur. But take it into woods or mountains, break it up *en tirailleur*, and leave each man to depend on his own quickness, self-reliance and pluck, and it becomes at once a scattered drove of sheep, upon whom the hardy mountaineers descend like wolves on the fold. It is no longer the disciplined mass whose faultless precision commands plaudits in the squares of St. Petersburg, and fills Europe with foreboding, but the *stupid, craven peasants, whom a relentless* ukase drags each year from their stoves, and their sheepskins and raki, to acquire artificial manhood on the parade ground. A few thousand volunteers from Arkansas or Mississippi would do more against SCHAMYL in one year, than the armies of His Majesty the CZAR of all the Russias have achieved in the last ten.

SAFE PAPERS.—We have a communication from one who signs himself the "Head of a Family," which is very savage upon the *Herald* for filling its columns with filthy details of the most disgusting crimes all over the country. He says he cannot, with any safety, take such a paper into his family, and he de[illegible] place [illegible] the editor of the *Herald* [illegible] on the subject.

We regret that we cannot [illegible] for such a purpose. In the first place, we find the editor and proprietor of the *Herald* [illegible] consult our columns as often as he might with advantage to himself, for guidance and instruction, and he might not follow the suggestions which we should make.

In the next place, we are inclined to believe that he edits his paper remarkably well, and that its popularity among those for whom collection and amusement is designed, affords the best evidence of the fact. The *Herald* is not designed for families;—it is intended for the "outside circles" of society,—for grog-shops and dance-houses,—for the lazy rowdies and back slums,—for the reckless gambler, the gaping gabbler who lounges at the outskirts of society, and cares nothing for any principle, or morals, or responsibility. These people read it and are not sensible of any serious damage to their morals in consequence. They want precisely the details which the *Herald* gives them,—and if it should shift them, it would lose the bulk of its circulation. It is an essential part of an editor's duty to adapt his paper to the tastes and professions of his readers;—and in this the *Herald* certainly excels.

Our correspondent should do as a good many other "heads of families" do—select a safe newspaper for his family, and if he finds himself have these titillating stories of vice he complains so unfit for others, let him buy the *Herald* in a car, or at his counting-room, or in some corner where he can read it without endangering the morals of others. The great many very respectable gentlemen, including clergymen, manage the matter in this way with good success—thus at the same time indulging their own tastes and protecting the morals of their families.

Lost Money Letters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a late issue of the TIMES I observed an editorial article complaining of the loss of a large number of money letters sent to your address through the U. S. mails, at the same time furnishing your readers with a list of such valuable letters lost in the month of February; you say:

"We keep a record of all the letters containing money sent to the TIMES, and which never reach us, so far as we are subsequently advised of their having been sent. The following transcript from that record for the month of February alone, shows the amount lost, and the proportion that were registered:

Then follows the list referred to, embracing thirty letters, sixteen of which were "registered" at the offices where mailed, and the balance were sent as unregistered and in the ordinary way.

As all registered letters delivered from the office have to be receipted for by the parties to whom they are addressed, or by their authorized agents, I made an examination, of the receipt books in the Registry Department, and find that the Post-Office holds receipts for all the registered letters mentioned by you. The receipts are signed by the parties to whom it was, until recently, regularly employed and authorized to receive registered and all other letters for the TIMES Office. If, therefore, those valuable letters failed to reach you it is no fault of the Registry System or of the Post-Office Department.

Very respectfully yours, J. HOLBROOK,
Special Agent Post-Office Department.

We have satisfied ourselves by personal examination, that the above is substantially correct, and that the losses of money mentioned in registered letters has been due, to some extent, at all events, to the unfaithfulness of agents in our own employ. We desire, therefore, to relieve the Clerks in the Registry Department of the City Post-office from whatever suspicion our former statements on this subject may have involved.

We may add, also, that we are satisfied that merchants and business men generally are far too careless in regard to the class of persons who are sent to the Post-office for their letters. It is very common to intrust this important and responsible duty to those employes who are in the most inferior positions, and who are the most inadequately paid for their services. A direct temptation to dishonesty is thus thrown in their way. We are satisfied that the matter deserves more attention than it receives.

STREET MUSIC.—The sound of the scraper, the broom and the shovel were last night heard in Fulton-street, making the most delightful music as they came in contact with the Belgian pavement. A bevy of men with lanterns, watering-pots, brooms and shovels, working by the light of the moon, attracted more attention and caused more delight than a target company with a band of music might have done. Familiarity will speedily [illegible] a while, but it will be some time before we become so familiarized to the operation of the street cleansers as to entertain any other feelings than those of profound respect and satisfaction for their blessed services.

Personal.

A libel suit brought by EDGEWORTH BUNCE, editor of the New-York Express, against JAMES G. BENNETT, of the Kennebec Journal, is set down for trial on the 23d of this month, before the United States Circuit Court of Maine. The libel is said to have been caused by the Journal in reference to Mr. BUNCE's conduct towards Col. FREMONT during the recent canvass.

There is a flood of emigration from Oneida County to the West. Among recent departures is HENRY T. UTLEY, late District-Attorney, who goes to Dubuque.

Obituary.

Hon. MALBONE WATSON, of Catskill, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, died in New-Orleans on the 1st inst.

Simple Method of Detecting Counterfeit Photographs on Bank Bills.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The DAILY TIMES of this date publishes the case of attempted passing counterfeit photographs on bank bills upon Messrs. BOOT & Co. Photographic bills may be immediately detected by the following simple chemical application: Procure a half ounce of fluid of the solution of Cyanide of Potassium (which may be procured at any respectable drug store.) With a drop or two of this liquid moistened on part of the suspected bill, and if it be a photograph the color will in two or three minutes be entirely removed. If the bill be genuine—that is, no photograph—it will produce no change upon its color or face.

A. G. CASTLE, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

Prison tattoo to an Alderman.

The residents of Lexington-avenue have presented Alderman WILSON, of the First Ward, (formerly of the Eighteenth,) with an elegant silver ewer and pitcher. It was displayed yesterday in the Alderman's "sanctum" of the City Hall. The inscription thereon is thus inscribed: "*I did but my duty, and I trust to the people, remembering such of them as have all considerations.*"

NEWSPAPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The State of Massachusetts pays for upwards of eight thousand copies of newspapers and periodicals, for the use of the members of the Legislature, the Governor, Council and the public offices. The Boston Journal has the largest list, 1,007 copies being ordered; next, Bellew's Pictorial has 845 subscribers; the Boston Transcript 5; the Springfield [illegible] 3; the Worcester [illegible] 2; the Boston Post and Courier 1 each. The Journal's Congressional [illegible] have circulation in Texas, Florida, The Flag of the Union, Gleason's Pictorial, Ladies' Art Gift, the Saturday Evening Post, the National Era, Harper's Weekly, the Boston Post, the Boston Journal, the Boston Transcript, the Boston Courier, the Boston Post, the Boston Pilot, the Boston Bee, the Boston Post, the Boston Pilot, the Boston Bee, the Boston Post, the Boston Pilot, the Boston Bee

[illegible]

The quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Clinton Hall Thursday evening, P. [illegible], Esq., in the Chair.

Messrs. Fleischmann, Hernandez and Isaac Sherman were elected members of the Chamber.

An appropriation was made for new-rooms.

Mr. Matthew Marry (a merchant of this City)—not Mark, Marry—presented programs on the subject of a meteorological and astronomical observatory in New-York, in favor of the same. The cost was estimated at $20,000.

Mr. A. A. Low submitted propositions in favor of a memorial for the protection of American property in China, and a resolution was passed that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States, and, if they should deem it expedient, to proceed to Washington, with a view to receive solution to these great interests.

The subject of the alleged cruelties to seamen was then taken up, and a Committee of Twelve was appointed to inquire into the alleged facts, and to confer with shipowners as to the measures which can be adopted to remedy these evils, and to report at a future meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. Gerard Ramsay, from the Committee on a permanent location for the Chamber, reported in favor of renting a building for their express use, the collection of a reference library, a suitable reading room, and all of the appliances adapted to the wants of the members of this Association.

A motion of Mr. Wetmore was adopted, and the Chamber instructed the Committee to hire the room in the Exchange, at an annual rent not exceeding $1,000. The Chamber then adjourned.

Widows' Relief Fund.

We have received from Messrs. Pullos & Co., No. 68 Wall-street, a statement of the moneys received by them, for the benefit of the families left destitute by the loss of the schooner *Sarah R. Bird*, with a list of the donors. The whole sum thus far received is $1,465. The subscriptions are by our principal shipowners and merchants, and vary from $10 to $100, the whole number of names being forty-seven.

The burnt wreck of the steamer *Knoxville* has had the boilers and all other movable portions of her engines taken out, and nothing but the bedplates and cylinders remain. Chains are placed beneath the sunken hulk, and Mr. Beaver, with his derrick, is to make the attempt on Monday to raise and remove it. It will be taken to Green Point, where the copper can be stripped off. The expense to the owners and underwriters of raising the vessel will not fall much short of ten thousand dollars, besides the loss of the steamer.

The passengers by the Belgian steamer *Constitution* have signed a complimentary address to the officers of that vessel, with the customary good wishes, upon the occasion of their safe arrival on this side of the Atlantic.

Fire on board a Schooner.—About 3 o'clock P.M. yesterday, a private watchman discovered a fire on board of the schooner *River Queen*, lying at pier No. 5 East River. It broke out on deck among some Bales of Cotton waiting. After throwing overboard several bales, the fire was extinguished. The vessel received but trifling damage.

Charge of the Governor of the Bahamas against American Shipwrights.—The Nassau *Guardian* of Feb. 28 says that among the documents transmitted to the Legislature by the Governor of the Bahamas, are the following:

"I may be leave to refer to paper No. 3—a statement by Mr. Bacon, the United States Consul—showing the number of ships wrecked in the Bahamas during a period of four years and six months, with the value of their cargoes, the salvages paid to the wreckers, &c., &c.

In paper No. 4 (a letter from me to the Consul) I make mention a large proportion of the wrecked ships belonged to America; that there were honorable exceptions, but it appeared to me that many of the officers of the United States—over entirely disregarded the laws of nations regard to them; and for instance, in January going, and receiving, another wreck which was their boundary, they to have prevented; and as the Mr. Bacon, was about to proceed to New-York, he would of course communicate with the Secretary of Commerce there, and he might perhaps, if I would request to pit a stop to those shameful practices which are giving the colony so unenviable notoriety. I may have notice that the colonial laws, the importation of a ship of war destroying such practices vessels, with the rising sun of country by the distance, the motto being "Expulsis Piratis, Restituta Commercia." The Bahama Islands have formerly nests of pirates, and care should be taken that they do not now become nests for another class, who if they are allowed to commit felonies with impunity, will soon get as daring as those men who formerly infested these coasts long years ago.

Some reason may be assigned for the great increase which has taken place in the number of vessels and crews which are now employed in wrecking; and I do not entertain a doubt that it is to be attributed to the numerous shipwrecks on the coast of the Bahamas, and that very many of these ships have been wilfully lost by agreements made between their captains and the wreckers, in order that the former may participate in the profits in whatever salvage is awarded, the captain, in some cases, placing himself in the hands of the owner of the wrecking vessel, consigning the ship and cargo to him, that he appointing his own arbitrator to settle the salvage.

The facts to which I have alluded are so faithfully advanced and settled, that hitherto no proof would be obtained to justify any proceedings being taken by the Crown.

* * * * * *

In all cases of foreign ships, I think their master should be compelled to place themselves in the hands of the Consuls of the respective nations to which they belong, who shall determine whether salvage ought to be settled by arbitration, or go into Court—if by arbitration, the Attorney-General to name the arbitrator."

Naval.

Capt. McCluney, now residing in Brooklyn, has, it is stated, been placed the post of Commandant of the Navy Yard, in place of Capt. Bigelow, resigned, and will accept. Capt. McCluney is now engaged at Washington, as a member of the Court of Inquiry, before which retired and dropped officers are presenting their claims for restoration. The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, intends to constitute, besides the present central court at Washington, two others, one at New-York and the other at Boston, to facilitate the objects of the Court, and to save needless traveling expenses, and delay. The movement is highly approved of, and will reduce, by more than three-fourths, the time likely to be consumed in the various hearings.

Commander Pendergrast has been ordered to join the new frigate Niagara, as the executive officer of the telegraphic expedition.

The Fulton, now undergoing repairs in the Dry Dock, is designed for the East Indies.

The Mail Letting.—Yesterday, the reception of bids for mail contracts closed, and at 9 o'clock the Department commenced opening the proposals, preparatory to rendering a decision thereon. Subjoined is the number of regular routes in each State, for which contracts will be given:

	Routes.		Routes.
Maine	154	Rhode Island	19
New-Hampshire	60	Connecticut	71
Vermont	91	New-York	442
Massachusetts	139		
Total			975

In addition to the above, contracts will be entered into for carrying the mail on six hundred miscellaneous routes, which are distributed throughout the different States in which regular lettings do not take place.—*Globe, Monday.*

Rates of Postage to France.

Under the postal arrangements with France, which went into operation on the 1st inst., the rates of postage for a single letter of one and a quarter ounce, or under, are as follows:

To any part of France or Algeria, 15 cents.

To Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Sardinia, and the German States, (except the Empire of Austria,) 21 cents.

To Denmark, Empire of Austria, Servia, Tuscany, the Papal States, Parma and Modena, 27 cents.

To Russia, Poland, the Two Sicilies, Malta, Greece, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrout, Tripoli, in Syria, Lattakia, Alexandretta, Mesina, Rhodes, Smyrna, Mitylene, the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Constantinople, Tunis, Tangiers, Pondicherry, Karikal, Tamaun, Mahé, and Chandernagor, 39 cents.

To Sweden and Norway, 32 cents.

The above rates are to full to destination, prepayment optional.

To Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, 21 cents, prepayment optional.

To Ionian Islands, 27 cents, prepayment required.

To Aden, East Indies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Isle of Bourbon, Penang, Singapore, Shanghae, Hong Kong, China, Batavia, and other countries, *viâ* Suez, 36 cents, prepayment required.

To all parts beyond seas, *viâ* France, other than those designated, 30 cents, prepayment required.

Dr. Dennison, of St. Eustache, Canada, has been [illegible] property from the trunk of a [illegible] shortly after his death, and thus detected the murderer. The trial excited a good deal of [illegible] as the prisoner was respectably connected, and [illegible] worth $20,000.

The Chinese Question.

[illegible]

Dear Sir: I say to Tuesday, March 31, 1857, something as to the operations of your government in regard to Chinese affairs, yet we what we all know from the debates in Parliament.

In the first place, we are in earnest, and the greater the objection to ministerial measures on the part of the Commons, the more will the energy of ministers be displayed in preparing the material for a revision of the Chinese treaty, the greater the exertions of the Admiralty to put into the hands of Lord Elgin the power to *Secure* the treaty at the mouth of the Pekin, and of Nankin, *in the meantime closing the doors of* commerce at Canton, Foo Chow, and other ports. Long before the present Parliament comes to an end, such negotiations will have been inaugurated in China as will put it out of the power of any new ministry to suspend them. There can be no backing out; we must "go ahead," as you Americans say, and put our relations with China on a permanent basis. France is in for it, and has adopted, as we learn from the best authority, measures identical with our own to obtain this desirable end. It will be fortunate for all, and especially for China, if the United States should join us in settling the present question. You have a large interest in the matter, and you cannot well stand aloof; you may not make war, but you can help us to make peace, and you may be assured that your cooperation is earnestly sought by England and France.

It is not the wish, nor would it be for the interest of England, if she had the choice, to deal of China any exclusive privileges. When she will demand, at the close of Pekin treaty, if necessary, made to demand for the good of all the world, and it is to be hoped that the great commercial nation of the West will present their joint moral influence to bring the Chinese to an adjustment without much loss of time, and without any loss of blood or of treasure.

The orders of Lord Clarendon are of the most humane and the most liberal nature. They expressly repudiate any intention or desire to ask for any exclusive privileges, and they point to the most confidential relations between the British Minister and your Commissioner at Canton. It will be well for your merchants to know these facts, in order to counteract in some measure the usual non-committal policy of your Government. *To refuse to cooperate with England and France in the present crisis would be to expel the United States among the barbarians.* You cannot honestly refuse to cooperate in making peace; you must use your influence for the benefit of your trade, and for the benefit of your Chinese friends. We are actively sending forward the materials of war for peaceable ends, and we trust the United States will do the same.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Wednesday, April 1.

For the last two or three days considerable attention has been given by the President and Secretary of State to our relations with China. Though we have avoided any cooperation with the British in their hostile demonstrations against China, yet we have been forced into collision with the Chinese authorities in consequence of the insults offered by the commanding officer of a Chinese fort to our flag. The insult was resented by our naval force in a very gallant manner, and the forts were destroyed. This was, by the way, the first occasion on which the new shot and shell practice for our navy, and belonging solely to our service, were ever tried in action, and their efficiency was most satisfactorily tested; for they smashed everything that was in their way.

This difficulty was settled for the time, at least, by a most satisfactory and ample apology in writing from the Governor of Canton, who disavowed the hostile act of the captain of the fort. It is said that our force, having prepared for action, did not wait the full time that had been given to the Chinese Governor for an apology, but anticipated the hour with well-aimed broadsides against the fort. As the matter stands we have no special cause of quarrel with John Chinaman, and have no reason to unite with the British and French Governments in a crusade against the Celestials. Besides, it is contrary to our general policy to entangle ourselves with foreign collisions, whether offensive or defensive.

The British would be, of course, very glad of our cooperation in the war which they have commenced, and have heretofore urged upon this Government and our Minister in China, the expediency of a joint effort of the American, French and British commanders to force their way to Pekin, the capital, and there insist upon the establishment in that city of direct diplomatic intercourse with the Emperor of China, instead of negotiating through the Governor-General of Canton.

This policy was repudiated by the late Administration, and, as I learn, finds still less favor with the present.

The imprudent and unauthorized act of our consul at Hong-Kong, in participating in the British assault upon Canton, and entering the city with the British troops, and bearing in his own hands the American flag, was rebuked by Mr. Marcy, and is equally censured by the present Administration. If the fact prove to be so the Consul will be dismissed. The act of the Consul was well calculated to provoke hostilities, and it is needless to say that no Consul has a right to commit his Government before the world on so important a subject.

Washington, Thursday, April 2, 1857.

The war with China, lately commenced by Great Britain, was not an unexpected event, and is connected with a policy which the British Government had adopted as far back as 1853, when our Minister in China, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, predicted, in his dispatches, that the "flowery land" would become the prey of Great Britain on one side and Russia on the other. The immediate cause of the commencement of the war in so vigorous a manner, by the bombardment of Canton, is not to be found, as Lord John Russell has shown, in the affair of the lorcha, which was a mere pretext.

Whatever may be the result of the elections to the new Parliament, it is believed that the British Government, with the aid of France, will prosecute it, with all the means at their command. The plan of their joint operations is spoken of as well arranged for the purpose of obtaining possession of the great tea district and the principal ports. They will take Nankin, and perhaps Pekin, or cut off the communication by the canal with Pekin. Ships of war, of the size of the United States frigate Brandywine can, it is said, approach within sixty miles of Pekin.

The British and French Governments desire and urge upon the United States their co-operation in this enterprise, the professed object of which is to open China to commerce and civilization, as if the Celestials had not a right to shape their own policy in this respect.

It should be observed that the United States are at peace with the Chinese empire. Whatever difficulties existed in consequence of the violation of our flag, have been settled, and no cause for reopening them exists. The Imperial Commissioner Yeu has received such a lesson from Commodore Armstrong, by the prompt and complete destruction of the four Barrier forts, that he will not soon permit another mistake in regard to the identity of our flag.

What motive, therefore, for the United States Government to enter into an entangling alliance with the Western Powers for the conquest of China? But neither the late nor the present Administration has approved of such a war. The offer to give free scope for expansion in the direction of Mexico and Central America, is hardly an equivalent for the hazardous experiment of the proposed alliance. Besides, if we conciliated Great Britain and France by such a step, to the same extent we should give offence to Russia, whose interests in China are not to be promoted by this war. Many American merchants have, it is said, taken the idea that their interests require a belligerent course on the part of our Government towards China. Their commerce would not be augmented by it. As matters now are, they can withdraw their property from Canton. The Dutch and Portuguese have no trouble with the Chinese.

Trade at Canton is suspended and the city is reported to be in a most distressed and suffering condition from famine, rebellion, and the prostration of industrial pursuits.

The Government will probably send an increased naval force to support Commodore Armstrong in case of need, and a new Minister of experience and high character as a statesman, to attend to our interests in China and make a new treaty. ION.

Appointments by the President—Official.

John W. Whitfield, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and Daniel Woodson, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys for the "Delaware Land District," Kansas Territory.

Frederick Emory, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and James P. Downer, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys, for the "Western Land District," Kansas Territory.

William H. Doak, of Kansas, Register of the Land Office, and Ephraphroditus Ransom, of Michigan, Receiver of Public Moneys, for the "Osage Land District," Kansas Territory.

Charles E. Mix, Chief Clerk Indian Office, has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *ad interim*.

George F. Shepley, of Portland, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine, reappointed.

William T. Kimball, Marshal of the United States for the District of Maine, in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

COLLECTORS.

Moses Macdonald, of Portland, Collector of the Customs at Portland, Me., in the place of Jonas Carter, Jr., whose term has expired.

Robert Burns, of Eastport, Collector of the Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Dudley F. Leavitt, Collector of the Customs at Bangor, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

John H. Kennedy, Collector of the Customs for the port of Waldoboro', Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Thomas Cunningham, Collector of the Customs at Wiscasset, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Joseph Berry, Collector of the Customs at Bath, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

A. F. Partin, Collector of the Customs at Machias, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

Enoch Coombs, Collector of the Customs at Kennebunk, Me., reappointed.

Luther Junkins, Collector of the Customs at York, Me., reappointed.

Samuel Jordan, Postmaster at Portland, Me., in place of Nathan L. Woodbury, whose commission expired 1st April, 1857.

Leonard Jones, Postmaster at Bangor, Me., in place of Isaac C. Haynes, whose commission will expire 6th April, 1857.

Joseph C. Snow, Postmaster of Bath, Me., in place of the present incumbent, whose term has expired.

New Treaty with Mexico—Important Intelligence.

The *Missouri Democrat* has been put in possession of an important telegraphic dispatch, which has been received in St. Louis, containing the substance of dispatches forwarded on Saturday night last, to the New-Orleans *Picayune*, from Washington City. It is as follows:

Washington City, Saturday, March 28.

Forsyth treaty rejected. A new treaty between Mexico and the United States has been framed, which pays Mexico fifteen millions for Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California—three millions to be retained for claims of American citizens. Also a line of postal steamers, under the American flag, from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, to enable Mexico to obtain men and munitions, during the threatened war declared by Spain through Spain, to regain her church property confiscated by the Mexican Government. First dispatch of the Ostend Manifesto. Look out for Cuba.

Such is the substance of the dispatches, which, if correctly reported, are certainly full of meaning. Sturgeon, the *Democrat* learns that Buchanan, Secretary of Legation, has been dispatched, express, by way of Mobile and Vera Cruz, to Mexico, with the treaty. He is to be immediately forwarded in a Government steamer. The signification is that the Administration will support Mexico against the attack of Spain, instigated by France and England, who are said to be behind the curtain.

Eleven Female Electors Tried and Acquitted.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Richland County, Ohio, the case that created the most interest, as we learn from the Mansfield *Herald*, was one in which several ladies were indicted and tried for riot. It appears that some time in November last the ladies of the village of Bellevile, in that county, to the number of eleven, some of whom having husbands and some brothers, who frequented a liquor shop kept by a man named Monroe, resolved to put an end to the cause of their troubles, and did so, by smashing his casks and decanters, and destroying the liquor. They were complained of by Monroe, and were indicted as before stated. The case came on for hearing, and, being arraigned at the bar, they plead "Not guilty." Numerous witnesses were examined, and the case occupied some three days. The Jury was duly charged by the Court, and retired.

In about an hour the bell rang, announcing that they had decided upon their verdict, and the people, who had manifested the most intense interest, crowding the Court-room during the whole trial, rushed from all quarters of the town, so that the Court-room would scarcely hold them. When the foreman of the Jury rose to hand in the verdict, the most breathless silence prevailed, and when he responded to the clerk, "Not guilty," the words were caught up, and such shouting, clapping, laughing, and shaking of hands was never before witnessed in that dignified hall of justice. Although late at night, the young men from Bellevile could not wait for morning, or the cars, but footed it home to tell the news. When the ladies arrived the next day they were received with every demonstration of approval by the inhabitants of the village.

Desperate Affray with a Slave.—We learn from a correspondent in the vicinity that Mr. Thomas H. Gaskins, residing near the mouth of the Great Wicomico river, was assaulted in a violent and desperate manner by a negro man named Isaac, on the 19th ult., who was on a visit to his wife, a slave woman living at Mr. Gaskins'. In defence of his life and that of his own wife and child, Mr. G., after a long struggle with the fellow, was compelled to shoot him with his rifle, from the effect of which he died at about 7 o'clock on the same evening, at the house of Mrs. Olivia Cole, whither he was removed and to whom he belonged. The affair took place in Northumberland County, Va.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Notaries Public.—The following Notaries Public have been appointed for New-York: John Bissell, R. Carlton Overton, W. L. Taylor, Stephen Merrihew, Thomas Adams, A. K. Stryker, A. C. Graham, R. M. Harrington, W. B. Townsend, Jr., J. G. Kane, Ira O. Miller, H. C. Gibson, E. M. Daniels, J. L. Dorrance, W. S. Peck, T. B. Eldridge, W. J. Sinclair, Geo. A. Leete, B. Adams, J. T. Downing, A. W. Kennedy, R. A. McCurdy, E. H. Seely, T. Hinwood, S. W. Nevilles, John D. Skidmore, F. S. Banks, B. T. Van Ostrand, W. H. Ribbett, J. E. House, C. B. Wheeler, E. S. Bogert, G. W. Farlee, Charles Nettleton, E. J. Leete, W. S. Ely, W. S. Haskell.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The points of the late India-rubber decision o Judge Pitman in the United States Court, at Providence, are these: The defendants rested their case upon certain objections to the Goodyear patent, and second, upon certain negotiations with the plaintiffs, which they claimed, amounted to a license to them to use the patent. The Judge held that the validity of the patent must, in the light of the previous adjudications upon it, be considered settled in this Circuit as in others, and that the claim of a license was entirely unfounded, and that justice could not be done to the plaintiffs' rights, except by an absolute and unconditional injunction upon the defendants.

Mr. Vankoughnet has introduced into the Canadian Council a bill to prevent accidents upon Railways, by means of public inspection. The whole machinery to be employed for this purpose is to be under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, which consists of the Receiver-General, Inspector-General, Postmaster-General, and the two Commissioners of Public Works, and they are to be permitted to appoint a secretary, whose duties have hitherto been performed by the Secretary of the Board of Works. The Board is to have power to inspect all lines of railway before they are opened and afterwards.

The Coroner's Inquest into the causes of the Great Western Railroad disaster is still in progress. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Whipple, of Albany, a civil engineer, who built four or five bridges for the Erie Road, and constructed the Desjardins bridge upon which *this catastrophe happened*. Mr. Whipple testified that the bridge was not broken down by the simple pressure of the traffic passing over it bearing fairly on the track rails; but that the immediate cause of the disaster was the violent collision of some part of the locomotive attached to the train with the timbers of the bridge.

☞ Owing to a clerical error in enrolling the Army Appropriation bill, passed at the late session of Congress, all the civil employes of the Government at all the United States construction armories came within an age of being thrown out of employment. The bill, as ordered to be enrolled, contained a clause appropriating $360,000 for the continuance of the work at these establishments during the next fiscal year. The enrolling clerk overlooked it, and failed to insert it in the enrolled bill.

The Trustees of Union College have made the most ample arrangements for a department of analytical chemistry in that Institution. The Laboratory is one of the most extensive and complete in all its arrangements and apparatus of any in the country. Prof. Joy, who has charge of this department, was sent to Europe expressly to procure apparatus and plans. His previous residence of four years in Berlin and Gottingen, as the pupil of Rose and Wöhler, gave him peculiar fruilities.

A fire broke out on the 30th ult., in Michigan City, Ind., in the steam flouring mill of Blair & Carr, and spread with great rapidity, and communicated to the neighboring warehouses, destroying five of them before it could be subdued. The owners of the warehouses destroyed, are Blair & Carr, who owned three, another belonged to Mr. Thomas Fearnus, and another to Stewart & Moss. These buildings cost $15,000, and contained over $5,000 worth of property.

An iron comb, about four inches long, with the letters "G. Washington" forming the top, has been picked up in Chester County, Penn. The Westchester *Republican* says: "Very likely this comb belonged to the age when Washington and his army were at Valley Forge."

We have intelligence of a destructive fire last night at Fort Edward, Potter's Hotel and the residence of Daniel Taylor, Esq., are said to have been completely consumed. They are partially insured. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

At the opening of the session of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, Lieut.-Gov. Daly called the attention of members to the necessity of establishing municipalities throughout the island.

The post of Keeper of the Poorhouse in Newton, Mass., was applied for by one hundred persons. The salary is $300 a year.

Joseph Burke, late of Taunton, Mass., shot a German named Fischerdick, at Milwaukee, on Wednesday last. Both men had families, and lived in the same house. Burke came home from a lawsuit much excited.

The Erie, Lake Huron and Buffalo, and Pittsburg Railroad Companies, are about to join in the construction of a great dépôt, on the corner of Michigan and Exchange streets, Buffalo.

A Troy daily paper, which might be in better business, has engaged in the occupation of puffing Southern lotteries, with which, it says, "no evil associations are connected."

The crops in the South are to be very bad. A Staunton paper says the wheat never looked worse at this season of the year. The frost has killed it at the roots.

The question of the location of the seat of Government of Minnesota has been brought before the Attorney-General at Washington, through an application.

The Philadelphia newspapers make a dreadful outcry, because the pneumatic bridge over the Schuylkill is not nearer completion than it now seems upon.

The Baltimore police appeared in uniform on the 1st of April. The cap is of blue cloth, with an oiled silk top, the number worked in gold thereon.

Mr. Fillibuster writes a patriotic letter, to acknowledge the receipt of a side of "Union beef" sent him from the South.

The Governor of Vermont has appointed April 10 as a day of fasting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

CAUTION TO DEALERS.

AS THE PROPRIETORS ARE IN POSSESSION of the names of houses selling a counterfeit of the above, being a close imitation of their label, with the signature of Robt. Low & Son, but a very inferior soap, having no qualities either for washing or perfume like the genuine, they are proceeding with actions, through their Attorney, against every house so offending.

Low's Soaps can be obtained, genuine, of

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

SPRING IimportatIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 408 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

Have removed from No. 209 to the more convenient store No. 519 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, and invite the attention of gentlemen to a new and elegant assortment of fashionable dress hats, felt hats, caps, &c., &c., of entirely new and very attractive patterns, all of which were manufactured expressly for our new establishment.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,

Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by other manufacturers.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, by ten years' experience proved the purest and best in use and most reliable remedy for Consumption. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 168, 172, 511, and 795 Broadway, N. Y.—Sold at manufacturers' prices by all wholesale druggists.

SPRING, 1857.

Our new SPRING STYLES OF CLOTHING are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of SPRING OVERCOATS, RAGLANS, English and French BUSINESS COATS, DRESS and FROCK COATS, &c. Also, very handsome and elegant styles of CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, FANCY and PLAIN VESTS. Our CUSTOM ROOM is stocked with our LATE IMPORTATIONS OF NEW GOODS, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, headed by Mr. LYMAN DERBY, is in a position to offer great attractions in the way of styles, fits and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders. D. DEVLIN & CO., 256, 259 and 260 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

A GOOD DEAL HAS BEEN

Said of late about cheap China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Plated ware, in fact there has been quite an excitement on the subject. The ladies—and they ought to know best—give the palm to DAILEY & CO., Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway. They say that Messrs. D. & CO. have much the largest stock in the City, and that their prices are full 20 per cent. the lowest. Does any man dare to doubt the word of the ladies?

BULLETIN.

REGULAR NEW-YORK TRADE SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO. Auctioneers. The Sale commences this morning with the valuable invoices of Stringer & Townsend, followed by the invoices of Ticknor & Fields, Garrott & Co., M. W. Dodd; Little, Brown & Co., Dana & Co., T. B. Peterson & Co.

FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., NO. 196 GREENwich-st., have a large stock of the finest kinds of Mackerel, in kits, quarters, halves and barrels; Codfish, in boxes, scaled, and hogsheads; Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Ham, &c. Country Produce sold on commission.

WE HAVE PROVED IT

To our own satisfaction, that the cheapest store in this town is DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway. We bought one of the 311 ice bottles, (silver-plated at that,) and the wife says it is "charming." It remains for us to say, "Go thou," &c., &c.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 98 Bowery.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

SAY WHAT YOU WILL,

But there is no getting over the fact that the only place to buy China, Glass, and so on, is at DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway. Cast your eye over their list of prices in the Dry Goods column of this paper.

EASTMAN & LLOYD, COMMISSION MERchants and dealers in Provisions, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st., New-York, offer for sale:

EXTRA FAMILY HAMS—2,500 tierces, Stage & Shay's, Phipps', Samuel Davis', Quigley, H. Nye, and other brands choice family Hams.

PLAIN CURE HAMS—1,000 tierces yellow begged.

SHIPPING HAMS—500 tierces Western smoked, in prime shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—200 tierces and 100 hhds., in prime conditions for all climates, packed in rice chaff.

SQUR HAMS—50 hhds., in yellow bags.

SHOULDERS—150 hhds. Western smoked old Shoulders, bright and handsome.

MIDDLES—2,000 boxes, (with consignment,) long and short, ribbed and clear.

PORK—4,000 bbls. Mess, on the spot, and to arrive.
500 bbls. prime Mess, to arrive.
500 bbls. prime and clear, city packed.
400 bbls. clear Western packed.

BEEF—1,000 tierces prime Mess, Hillman & Robison, and Shoff's packing, superior.
2,000 bbls. Buck Eye, and other Western brands.
500 bbls. Buck Eye and other Western brands, repacked, State.

EXTRA—1,500 bbls. Buck Eye, superior, and H. Nye.

OLD—2,000 bbls. State and Western, repacked.
250 bbls. prime, sour and refuse.

LARD—1,500 bbls. and tierces prime leaf and refined.
200 bbls. 63 for manufacturing.
4,000 kegs prime leaf and refined.
500 kegs prime old extra, for shipping.

GREASE—150 bbls. prime yellow.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES AT WHOLESALE.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 501 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. Window Shades.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU-sts.—N. B. COLLINS & CO., wish to call attention to their well-selected stock of spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing, Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.

N. B. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau-sts.

RATS, ROACHES, BED-BUGS, &c.—"THEY come out of their holes to die." "Isn't it strange," said a friend the other day. "I bought one box of 'COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR and there was a perfect stampede in less than 24 hours among the Rats, which before seemed as if they would turn us out of the house."

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., TO LET.—A very desirable, furnished cottage, having sixteen rooms, water in the kitchen, with every convenience, location near the ocean; stable, ice house (filled), double bath house, &c. Apply, personally or by letter, to W. H. BOLTON, Far Rockaway, L. I.

ST. CATHERINE'S MINERAL WATER—SPEcific for chronic rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and diarrhœa, catarrh in the head, bad breath, nervous affections. One teaspoonful equal to a bottle of Congress water.

G. I. LEEDS,
Sole Agent for United States, No. 195 William-st.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE.—CERTAIN WARRANTed cure for fever and ague in all its worst forms, debility, impotency, sick headache, epilepsy, constipation. For sale by G. I. LEEDS, Commission Merchant and Drug Importer, No. 195 William-st. Bottles prepared for physicians.

PAPER-HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE OF OUR own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the trade, at the lowest cash prices, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 297 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Fire-and-proof Defiance Locks and Combined. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

DR. TAYLOR'S PROPRIETORSHIP PILLS FOR LIVER WORM.—Prove to be the most powerful and curable disease, and all for symptoms, costive, pain, heartburn, shortness and unhealthy, or bad. For sale by G. I. LEEDS, Drug Importer and Commission Merchant, No. 195 William-st.

RICH PAPER-HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL trade—all new styles of recent importations. Work done in the most artistic manner, by

THOMAS FAYE & CO., No. 297 Broadway.

RELIEF FOR BROADWAY—THE PUBLIC ARE invited to examine the large and elegant assortment of Spring Style Hats and Caps. The ladies are charmed at the superb style of Misses' and Childrens' Straws.

KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Robertson—Sperry.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, by Rev. Mr. Pise, Gouverneur G. Robertson to Jane E. Sperry, all of this City.

Byrne—Deery.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 1, by Rev. J. E. Scanlan, Mr. Wm. F. Byrne to Hannah, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Deery, of Dublin.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

Carroll—Wyman.—In this City, on Thursday, April 2, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cooke, John H. Carroll, of Sacramento City, Cal., to Hannah M., daughter of Wm. Wyman, of this City.

Elliot—Whitehead.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's brother, Clinton-av., by Rev. W. L. Boddington, Mr. Henry Elliott, to Miss Mary Augusta Whitehead, all of Brooklyn.

Crepsell—Coleman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. J. M. Beach, by Rev. T. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, N. J., Mr. Richard Crepsell, of New-York, to Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Coleman.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Colemen—Sampson.—On Wednesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. R. C. Putney, Mr. John W. Colemen, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss A. Sampson, of this City.

Shaughnessy—Sexton.—At Clifton, S. I., on Thursday morning, April 2, in the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Alex. Brown, Dr. Wm. F. Shaughnessy, of Middletown, and Anna Frances, eldest daughter of Edwin S. Sexton, of Clifton.

DIED.

Wheeler.—In this City, on Friday, April 3, Thomas Wheeler, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brother, John W. Wheeler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1,338 Broadway, near 40th-st., without further invitation.

Brasher.—In this City, on Thursday evening, April 2, Samuel C. Brasher, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and the friends of his uncle, Charles M. and Richard R. Connolly, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 48 6th-st., near 1st-av.

Porter.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 1, Evelina, daughter of Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N., aged 15 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 18 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

Youmans.—At Havana, on Thursday, March 19, Wm. M. Youmans, of Philadelphia.

His remains will be brought to New-York per bark Albertina, and then conveyed to Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., for interment.

Allen.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, April 2, Lorena Allen, wife of Walter Allen, aged 27 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, 126th st. and 1st-av., Harlem, on Sunday, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Wandell.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, April 2, suddenly, Sarah Frances, aged 1 year, son of John H. and Ruby A. Wandell, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The large and commodious residence, lately the property of Market-st., in the vicinity of the Clifton Hotel, at the Point, is offered for sale. The house is built from a special design, is finished throughout in the best manner, and is in perfect order. The grounds are well laid out with shrubbery, grape vines, etc., and well adapted for a gentleman of means who is desirous of living in the country and who is desirous of being near the city of Newark, and well adapted for a gentleman who is desirous of living in the country and who is desirous of being near the city of New-York. Terms will be made easy, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars, inquire of G. S. TURNER, No. 1 Brevoort-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange for other property, the above described property, the property of Wm. Guernsey and others, consisting of a good dwelling house, barn, outbuildings, well, two wells, fruit orchard, and about 1½ acres of ground; $6,000 of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The above described property, the property of Wm. Guernsey and others, and occupied by S. B. Prosser, Esq.,

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, OAK DINING-ROOM SHIPPER, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO, &c. CONTAINED IN THE HOUSE No. 20 WEST 21ST-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above house, by order of the mortgagee, (under foreclosure of a mortgage,) all the elegant furniture contained therein, being of the manufacture of E. Story, and had a short time in use, consisting of:

PARLORS—Ten richly carved suites in crimson and maroon brocatel, elegant with plate-glass doors and back, centre and side tables with statuary marble tops, large French plate and richly carved mantel glasses, velvet carpets, rosewood window hangings, lined with silk and heavy muslin, lace under do., heavy gilt cornices, French brocatel and gilt clock and mantel ornaments, elaborately carved and fine toned piano; cost $750, music stand with plain doors and marble-top, &c.

LIBRARY—Rosewood library case, fine engravings, soft chairs in brocatel, lace curtains, tapestry carpets, &c.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—"The Shower of Gold," after Van Dyke; "The Follies," "Sir Calidar and Priscilla Carrying Aldus to the Castle," "Rebecca and the Dove," "Inspiration," "The Holy Family," "The Roman Daughter," "Magdalen," "Shylock," "Female Head," "Boys Bathing," "The Mid-Day Meal," &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—Carved oak dining suite, viz.: sideboard, extension table, arm chairs and lounges, marble clock and candelabras, heavy diamond cut and Bohemian glass, china, cutlery, &c.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, Brussels carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c.

ALSO the private stock of old WINES and LIQUORS in bottles, viz.: Sherry, Port and Hock wines, Otard Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Excelsior Gin, &c.

ALSO kitchen utensils.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

E. JENNINGS, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN and YONKERS, to close a trust.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following described real estate, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Three 3-story frame houses and lots situated on the northerly side of 45th-st., 250 feet west from the 11th-av., known as Nos. 263, 265, and 267. Houses each 16x36; lots 16x37½ feet.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.

WOODBURY-STREET.—Two 3-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the north side of Woodhull-st., 20 feet westerly from Columbia-st. Houses each 16x32 feet; lots 50 feet.

BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

BEEKMAN-STREET.—The 3-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the south side of Remsen-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., and known as No. 62. The house is filled in with brick to the peak—with tea room attached. House 22x46 feet; lot 100 feet.

WYCKOFF-STREET.—The lot of land situated on the south side of Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard-sts., and known as No. 54. The improvement consists of a 3-story frame cottage, 20x30 feet, on the front, and a 2-story frame house, 20x15 feet, on the rear of the lot. Lot 25x100.

NORTH FIRST-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses and lots situated on the south side of North 1st-st., between 10th st. and Union-av. Houses each 27 feet 3 inches, by 46 feet; lots 100 feet.

SECOND-STREET.—Three 4-story brick dwelling houses on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., each 22x44 feet; lots 77 feet.

YONKERS.

The 3-story frame dwelling house and lot situated on the easterly side of Orchard-st., 50 feet northerly from Myrtle-st., known as lot No. 44, 20x100 feet.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale. Maps and further particulars can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WILLIAM AND CEDAR STREETS, AND ON MAIDEN-LANE.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Edward Sloman, referee:

WILLIAM-ST.—The valuable property known as No. 62 William-st., being 24 feet 3¾ inches wide in front, 26 feet 8 inches in the rear, 136 feet deep on the easterly side, and 126 feet on the westerly side. Also,

CEDAR-ST.—The lot and 4-story brick store No. 13 Cedar-st., 27 feet 8¾ inches wide in front, 27 feet in the rear, and 70 feet in depth. Also,

MAIDEN-LANE.—The lot and 3-story brick building No. 89 Maiden-lane, 27 feet 3 inches wide, and 60 feet deep. Maps may be had at the office of the auctioneer.

GEO. A. HALSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HYDEVILLE SLATE COMPANY'S STOCK.—The subscriber, general assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co., will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March inst., at 10½ o'clock P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one shares of the capital stock of the Hydeville Slate Company, par value $25 each, being part of the assets of said Kelly, Townsend & Co., and of the members of said firm, assigned to the subscriber.—Dated March 9, 1857.

SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

The above sale is postponed until the 16th day of April, at the same hour and place. SPENCER GREGORY,
Assignee of Kelly, Townsend & Co.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Saturday, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 50 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, of every kind and description. It will comprise in part, the entire of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, mahogany tête-à-tête and sofas, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, carpets and oil-cloths, mahogany French and rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, book-cases, secretaries, extension tables, French plate and oval mirrors, oil-paintings, 100 cane seat and other chairs, cottage bedsteads, together with a lot of second-hand furniture of various kinds. Sale will be without reserve, and goods must be removed this day and Monday.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE SPLENDID BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 68 WEST 23RD-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above elegant 4-story house and lot, built to day's order in the most thorough manner possible, and replete with every improvement which comfort and luxury can desire, including independent entrance and back water to the 4th story, stained glass dome to extension, and library room, which cannot be surpassed for perfection in the City. This property can be seen before the sale, and cannot otherwise be appreciated. (Extending 50 feet half block.)

By order, P. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHURCH AND READE-STS., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 9, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

CHURCH-STREET.—The house and lot No. 92 Church-st., on the west side, adjoining the lot on the corner of Reade-st.

READE-STREET.—House and lot No. 11 Reade-st., opposite Elm-st.

Unexceptionable titles, and a large amount can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office, No. 54 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, &c. AT NO. 270 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET, BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the above residence, the entire elegant Furniture contained therein, being the manufacture of the best City Cabinet-makers, and but little used. Also, a chosen collection of meritorious ancient Oil Paintings by the most celebrated artists; together with China and glass ware, Brocatel and Lace Curtains, &c., &c.

Full particulars in a few days.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET AND ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—The 14 valuable lots on the northeast corner of 24th-st. and 11th-av. Full-sized lots.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 56 Nassau-st.—Extensive sale of parlor, chamber, dining-room and other furniture, carpets, China, glass and plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Herald* and *Express*.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, AND IN THE VILLAGES OF JAMAICA AND LAWRENCEVILLE, QUEEN'S COUNTY, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Executors of Richard M. Lawrence, deceased, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by ADRIAN E. MULLER, Auctioneer: The following described premises, situate in the VII Ward of the city of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey; said premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner northerly from the Morris Canal, about four and two-thirds chains, formed by the westerly line of the whole tract which runs from said corner north, six degrees west, and a line which runs also from said corner north eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes east, to a small tract of marsh or swamp; thence from the said corner on and along the first mentioned line, north six degrees, east eighteen chains and seventy-seven links towards the Passaic River; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west two chains and fifty links; thence north twenty one degrees and fifteen minutes, west nine chains and thirty-eight links to the Passaic River, thence along the said river, an easterly course, seven chains and twenty-five links; thence south six degrees, east nine chains and fifty-five links; thence south seventy-three degrees and forty-five minutes, east two chains and twenty-five links, to a point distant four chains and thirty-eight links, from the first mentioned line; thence south six degrees, east seventeen chains and fifteen links to about the middle of the marsh or swamp aforesaid; thence south eighty-six degrees and fifteen minutes, west four chains and thirty-eight links, to the place of beginning. Said premises are about a mile from the Railroad Depot at Market-st. Also the following described premises, situated in Lawrenceville and Jamaica, Queen's County, State of New-York:—1 lot in the village of Lawrenceville, in the town of Newtown, Queen's County, New-York; 250 lots in the village of Jamaica; and a parcel of land in the village of Jamaica, situate on the southerly side of the Brooklyn Turnpike. Maps of said property, containing a full description of said premises, can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. For particulars as to title, &c., apply to Messrs. LAWRENCE & HORN, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

RICHARD LAWRENCE,
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, } Executors.
CHARLES W. LAWRENCE,

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

FOR AUSTRALIA.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Senior Exhibition of the University.—The Senior Exhibition of the New-York University, which is held annually, at the close of the college term, took place yesterday, at the large chapel of the University Building, in Washington-square. The chapel was thronged in every part with a highly respectable audience, principally composed of ladies. A fashionable band was in attendance, and executed in the most excellent manner, at various intervals in the proceedings, several airs from popular operas. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University. At his side was seated Professor Anthon, of the Free Academy, and on the platform were noticed, among other gentlemen, Professors Joslin, Crosby, Martin and Butt, Rev. Dr. Gillette and A. W. Kerr, Esq. After prayer by the Chancellor, Mr. Samuel Dodge, of this City, one of the eight graduates standing highest in their class, who were appointed to deliver orations, was called on the platform, and proceeded to address the audience on "The World's Need of Reform." The orations of these young students are scarcely fit subjects for criticism, and we shall content ourselves with saying of Mr. Dodge, that he was thoroughly in earnest, and gave a correct view of his very comprehensive subject. He was followed, after an air from "The Daughter of St. Mark," by the Band, by Mr. Thomas L. Raynor, also of this City, and the representative of the Philomathean Society, who have the privilege of appointing an orator. This gentleman's subject was "The true Gentleman." He commenced by alluding to the distinction made in monarchical countries between those of what was termed gentle, and those of common birth. The blood of the latter, though they might be supposed to be better than that of the former, though why it should be so, neither history or tradition had informed us. In all ages of the world there had been men born of poor parents who were more true gentlemen than many scions of wealthy families. It was left to America to teach the world that it is the qualities of mind, and not the factitious advantage of riches, which make the gentleman. Mr. Samuel T. Carter, of this City, next addressed the assembly. His theme was "The Last of the Incas." The oration was really a fine effort for so young a man, and his hearers signified their appreciation by loud plaudits at its close.

"On the Choice of a Profession," was the subject chosen by the next orator, Mr. R. I. Van Kleeck, of Flatbush, L. I. He was succeeded by Mr. Gaenan E. Gray, of Staten Island, who selected "John Sobieski" as his subject, and waxed warm in eulogy of the renowned deliverer of Poland. Mr. Gray's enunciation was good, and he did not offend by ungraceful or too violent gesticulation, as some of the speakers did. He said, of course, nothing that was new or novel, however—it would be difficult for any one to do that—but he showed a complete apprehension of the great features of his hero, and paid just homage to the valor and virtue of the patriot-warrior, "in a grave were buried all the hopes of Poland."

Mr. William H. Cooke, of Bloomfield, N. J., the representative of the Euclesian Society, succeeded Mr. Gray, and delivered a fine oration on "Unconscious Power." In our judgment, it was the best effort of the day, but such was not the opinion of the Committee appointed to recommend the "Webster Prize." Mr. Cooke, on concluding, received a shower of bouquets, and the applause which greeted him lasted some time.

The other orators were Mr. Thomas Carter, of this City, who chose for the subject of his address, "The Death of Zwingle;" Mr. F. H. Adams, of Peekskill, whose theme was "The Possibility of Greatness;" Mr. Harrison H. Miller, of this City, who discoursed on "Ancient Sponges," and Mr. John L. Severin, of Hoboken, N. J., whose theme was "Fame."

The award of the Webster prize to the best of the orations was then made. The Committee appointed to decide on the merits of the orations, decided that it should be awarded to Mr. Samuel T. Carter, for his discourse on "The Last of the Incas." The Committee also empowered the Chancellor to say that if a second prize had been at their disposal, they would gladly have awarded it to Mr. Wm. H. Cooke, for his oration on "Unconscious Power." The decision of the Committee occasioned some surprise, and considerable dissatisfaction. The applause and hisses strove together, and it was for a long time uncertain whether the disaffected would not outdoor the approvers. The band broke in with the "David Chorus," from "Nesma,"—the Chancellor pronounced a benediction, and the audience dispersed, to reconsider the verdict of the Jury, at their leisure.

Special Aldermanic Committee on Stages.—At a meeting of the Committee, on Friday, for the relief of Broadway, Mr. Sunlow was examined by Alderman Bauer. He stated that he was proprietor of a stage running on Bowery and Houston-street; would have very strong objections against stopping the horses of his omnibuses at the Park; it would disarrange his business, and would not satisfy the public. Any experience (said he) teaches us what we can, and what we can possibly know; is willing to try it, if it could be proved to be personally advantageous. The Alderman said he was satisfied that if the omnibus proprietors would allow the opportunity for the experiment it would be eminently successful.

After some further conversational palaver between the Alderman and the unconvinced stage proprietor, the latter somewhat reluctantly expressed his willingness to try it for one week—that is, provided the proprietors on the other routes would do the same.

Mr. Simpson, of the East Broadway line, was the next witness upon whom the Alderman directed his persuasive fire. If he was not in favor of it, (as the Alderman told him,) certainly he could not compel him. Mr. Simpson showed early indications of fusion—the melting point being reached in spite of the united judgment of Messrs. Sunlow and himself that "it would not work well." They were both anxious to know whether, if the plan were adopted temporarily, any advantage would be taken of their consent afterwards. They were assured to the contrary. Ultimately it was suggested that it would be well to call a meeting of all the omnibus route proprietors, to ascertain if they would be willing to fall in with the favorite idea of Alderman Bauer, namely the abridge the number of stages going through to South Ferry.

Mr. Sunlow promised the Committee he would call such a meeting and report the issue of it.

Mr. Hanson, who took part in the observations, stated that at least twice as many omnibuses were needed as are in existence and use, and that if proper regulations were adopted, they would prove as useful as they were necessary.

Some of the Committee were of opinion that the Board had power under the ordinances to interfere with the supposed privileges of the stage proprietors. They thought the Common Council were empowered to grant licenses, and that, if two-thirds of the opposition would place them beyond the mercy of the stage proprietors.

Alderman Owens was decidedly of such an opinion, and though he would extend all courtesy to the stage owners, he contended that the Committee were not entirely in the hands of the proprietors; if it were so, they were not a deliberative body, and might as well adjourn at once.

Alderman Owens then quoted the following section of the law on stage routes, which he addressed in support of the right of the Common Council to override or interfere with the supposed immunities of the stage owners:

"The Common Council shall have the right to make such regulations in reference to the running of stages and omnibuses in said City, as shall be necessary for the convenient use and accommodation of the same. It shall not be lawful to run stages or omnibuses in said City, except in conformity with this act."

The rest of the proceedings were entirely conversational, but of a very desultory character.

Adjourned to Wednesday night.

Milking the City Cow.—The Committee on Civil Courts of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Monnahan Chairman, met on Friday afternoon in the City Hall, for the purpose of investigating the reasonableness of a lawyer's bill for the defence of a City Judge, which charge was referred to this Committee.

Judge Lemon, examined by Alderman Monnahan, stated that he was sued for false imprisonment about four years ago. Judge Whiting and Mr. Carpenter were his counsel. The judgment was $600. In explanation as to why the bill of costs was so high, the matter contested being of so trivial a nature, Judge Whiting said the case was more than four years on the calendar, and then judgment was taken in default. Judge Lemon was of course bound to defend. The action was brought by one Champlin, and during the year there were upwards of 2,000 cases on the calendar. The costs would be the same in default as if the parties had proceeded to trial.

The Alderman said, it was not so much the legality of the claim that he disputed, but the amount of costs charged so enormous. Mr. Carpenter gave precedents in which bills of a similar character had been paid by the City. The Committee listened to other statements from Judge Whiting and Mr. Carpenter tendered to show that the charge was extremely proper and moderate, upon which the Committee took time to consider and report.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF H. D. RICE, ESQ.—A VERY SINGULAR CASE—INABILITY OF THE PHYSICIANS TO ASCERTAIN THE CAUSE.

H. D. Rice, Esq., Superintendent of the Erie Express, and a well-known citizen, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon, at the residence of Thomas A. Hefferr, No. 169 East Thirty-third-street, where, for a few days, he had been visiting. Coroner Perry was notified, and held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The facts elicited were very singular. Dr. C. F. Heywood, family physician to deceased, testified that he had not had occasion to prescribe for him for some time until Monday night, the 31st of March, when he appeared to be suffering from severe pains in the lower part of the abdomen. He sent him a prescription, consisting of suppositories of opium, and visited him again next morning, when the patient considered himself much better, and said he did not think he would need any further medical advice, but would send for the physician if he thought he needed one. "On Thursday, April 2," says Dr. Heywood, "I made a second visit about noon. Deceased was at that time sitting in a large easy chair, with his feet elevated; his face was pale, pulse feeble, his manner subdued, and whole appearance indicating exhaustion and mental depression. He conversed chiefly concerning his business, which he said had been the occasion of much anxiety. I told him, after looking in vain for any symptoms of disease, excepting tenderness and slight swelling in the lower portion of the abdomen, that he needed repose, recreation and food. The compound infusion of gentian was written for, and wine advised to be taken at once. I was present at the autopsy which was made by Prof. J. C. Dalton; every organ in the body was carefully and minutely examined; no abnormal appearance was found, with the exception of a relaxed condition of the muscular tissue of the heart, and a minute amount of pus in the right epididymis."

TESTIMONY OF PROFESSOR DALTON.

Professor John C. Dalton, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, &c., &c., testified thus: I have made a post mortem examination of deceased, and found the heart in a flabby condition, a small amount of pus in the right epididymis, and an effusion of fluid in the cavity of the right tunica vaginalis, and no other morbid appearances; I have not been able to form any opinion as to the cause of death.

TESTIMONY OF DR. A. K. GARDNER.

Dr. A. K. Gardner, of No. 141 East Thirteenth-street, deposed—I was present at the autopsy made by Dr. Dalton, and corroborate the statement of the appearances as given by him.

Being pressed by Coroner Perry for some statement as to the cause of death, Drs. Gardner and Heywood were of opinion that death might have ensued from syncope, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury.

Mr. Rice was 40 years of age. He was a native of Massachusetts, but resided in New-York for many years. Not long since he purchased the estate of N. P. Willis, near Newburg, and his family were there living at the time of his sudden death. They were notified of the event by telegraph.

SUICIDE BY TAKING SOME NARCOTIC POISON.

A man supposed to be named Charles Wilson, or Willister, aged about 27 years, was found dead in his bed on Thursday afternoon at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman-street. An inquest upon the body was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble. W. J. Howell, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, deposed that deceased came to his house on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock and asked for a room. He registered his name as "Charles Wilson," from Albany, paid for his room and went to bed. He did not drink anything (adds Mr. Howell) and appeared perfectly sober. He came down stairs next morning and staid around the place all day. He was very quiet and seemed much depressed. He went to bed early on Wednesday night, and I did not see him again. About 3½ o'clock Thursday afternoon one of the servants came to say that room No. 23 (the one which deceased had engaged) was locked on the inside, and she could not make whoever was inside hear her knocking. I then went up with some other parties, and we opened the door and found deceased lying dead in bed. His pantaloons and the rest of his clothing were hanging up. I noticed the police; I found a bill of Lovejoy's in his pocket for ten days' room hire, amounting to $5; it was not receipted; I went to inquire at Lovejoy's House and found that deceased had been there and registered his name as "Charles Willister," from Boston. I cannot say further.

Dr. O'Hanlon made the post mortem examination. No external marks of violence were found upon the body. The lungs, heart and other viscera were in a healthy condition. The stomach and lungs were much congested. A bottle of chloroform, about two-thirds full, with the label partially scratched off, was found in the pocket of deceased. From the history of the case and the appearance of the deceased the Doctor was of opinion that death was caused by some narcotic poison. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking some narcotic poison."

DEATH FROM BURNS.

An infant named Patrick Crossman, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from injuries received by the explosion of a spirit lamp a few days since, at the residence of his parents, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-sixth-street. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

The body of Patrick Corwin, who was drowned on the 23d of February, was recovered on Wednesday, at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon it. Verdict: "Death by drowning." Deceased was 32 years of age.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 3.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE DEFICIENCY IN THE FUNDS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—MANDAMUS DENIED.

The People ex rel. The Board of Education vs. *Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller, &c.*—This was a motion for a mandamus, compelling the Comptroller to pay to the Board of Education the sum of $125,000. In December, 1854, the Board of Education found a deficiency in their funds amounting to $198,091 96, of which they notified the Common Council and asked an appropriation. The Common Council advanced the sum of $125,000, and reimbursed itself by moneys subsequently raised for the school purposes. The Board of Education objected to this, and claimed that the money advanced was a special appropriation made to supply the deficiency in their funds, and not a loan. They, therefore, moved for this mandamus to compel the payment of the money so reserved.

His Honor, Mr. Justice Davies, yesterday rendered quite an elaborate opinion upon the matter. He reviews the statutes bearing upon the subject, and concludes as follows: "If the moneys authorized by law to be raised for school purposes are inadequate to meet the necessary legal expenses of the school, I see no other relief to the Board of Education than an application to the Legislature for authority to the Supervisors to raise an additional sum. As the law now stands, I am quite clear that the supervisors cannot go beyond the limit authorized, and that the Common Council have no power to raise money for the Board, except to meet deficiencies, in anticipation of the next annual tax. Such deficiency may be reimbursed out of such annual tax, there being no other fund or tax from which it can be appropriately or legally paid.

As these views necessarily dispose of the main question in the case, I do not think it necessary to consider the others raised on the argument.

The application for a mandamus must therefore be denied."

Corwin vs. *Corwin.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied; plaintiff to have leave to amend complaint by setting up fraud in execution, &c., of the lease.

Bernard vs. *Le Grand et al.*—Motion to vacate judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Barnard.

Holdane vs. *Hunter et al.*—Motion to serve summons by publication granted.

Murphy vs. *Housland.*—Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer denied.

Bleech vs. *Bleech.*—Motion for an order of reference denied.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—THE SPIRIT OF LITIGATION.

Isaac R. Fithian vs. *Young Choice.*—The plaintiff in this case is a grocer at Nos. 917 and 919 Broadway, and sued the defendant for a bill of groceries alleged to have been sold to him to the amount of $210 75. It seemed by the evidence that the only difference as to the payment was, whether it should be given in a note for three or four months, the plaintiff demanding the former and the defendant insisting on the latter. The claim was not disputed, and consequently the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff to the full amount claimed, together with costs and $12 allowance.

Before Judge Maynard.

Sarah Jane Honey vs. *John Wilson.*—In this case, reported at length some time ago, an order was obtained by the defendant's attorney, granting a stay of proceedings for the purpose of effecting an appeal. No notice of filing security having been served on the plaintiff, Judge Maynard, yesterday, vacated the order, with $5 costs to the plaintiff.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The *Diario* (Rio de Janeiro) pronounces this the most delicious of all fragrant waters. It is used almost to the exclusion of every other throughout South America. Less expensive than the "real Farina," it is more refreshing. The most aromatic flowers of the tropics are its basis, and its odor is almost imperishable. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Pheiner's Family Pills.—These long-standing and excellent Pills should be in every family; nearly every sickness can be avoided by their use. For sale by Hegeman, Clarke & Co., 165, 278, 511 and 671 Broadway; Barnes & Park, 394 Broadway, and A. B. & D. Sands & Co., 100 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of the Boston Daily Ledger of Feb. 18, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

"J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.—In the multitude of curatives that are almost daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a selection of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But, in our opinion, one specific has been discovered for complaints of the throat and lungs, that seems to be of inestimable worth." It is J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those afflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary methods, but it is used by *Inhalation and Application.* In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints and skin. Olive Tar, it is claimed, contains an Electro-Magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost vitality; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for Special Inhalation, and its curative properties they well understand. We know of many cures it has performed in cases of bronchial difficulties, in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character; and are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter he had occasion to make use of the "Olive Tar," and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three tablespoons full to be placed in a saucer over a basin of boiling water, heated by a night lamp, and found that its odor was not only a real disinfectant of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his throat and lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the Olive Tar, as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his house both sweet and healthy at all times."

The above assertions are also fully verified by testimonials from the following well known persons:

Theurlow Weed, Esq., Albany.
William E. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., New-York.
Dr. Edward Bridge, New-York.
Charles Van Wyck, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. Eggleston, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Hon. Eli Cook, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. H. Bagley, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
John F. Walker, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally well prominent.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Company, No. 16 State-street, (east side Battery,) New-York, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Imperial Photograph at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Imperial Photographs of Martin Van Buren and Thomas H. Benton, have just been added to the collection at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street, is just re-opened. Photographs and Ambrotypes are produced. Persons occupied down town will find it a convenient place to procure first-class portraits at a moderate price.

Those Occupied Down Town will find Brady's Lower Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, a convenient place to get first-class Ambrotypes and Photographs.

[Advertisement.]

From the Alton (Ill.) Courier.

An Excellent Remedy.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough, or soreness of the throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches, an invention by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, of Boston, and which may be had of all our principal druggists. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them in all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they are of great value. So much are they now need that counterfeits have appeared, of which the inventors and proprietors have warned the public. He that is troubled with any soreness of the throat can easily attest our words by a trial.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the Country.—Gas apparatus, after the Patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, C. R. Woodworth & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to the wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished, by applying in person or by letter to the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation, and descriptive pamphlets obtained.

C. R. Woodworth & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Coates' Portable Gas Works.—The undersigned desires to call public attention to his improved Gas Apparatus designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers are guaranteed against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patent. Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

Trees and Plants.—Parsons & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergreen and other Ornamental Trees is particularly good, and they are offered at low rates. Fruit trees, shrubs, roses, vines, and exotic plants can be furnished in great variety, and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mail, or No. 29 Wall-street, basement.

[Advertisement.]

State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Object: to train the student not only in the science, but in the practice of law and in extemporaneous speaking. Term begins on May 5, at the close of which Diplomas of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred admitting to practice. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Sudden Changes.—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless Brandreth's Pills are used. Those who rely upon them do not rest upon a broken reed. Recent colds and coughs are at once cured by them. Sold at Principal Office, No. 48 Brandreth Building; Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway; also, No. 296 Bowery, and No. 241 Hudson-street; and by A. Cushman, Broadway, corner Twenty-second-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Feeble Constitutions.—Thousands of persons with weak constitutions, die early from sheer debility. Nature should, in such cases, be assisted with Holloway's Pills. They give tone and stamina to the system, and vigor to the circulation. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our Stomachs under the abuse we give them need some gentle assistant. Chichester's Dyspepsia Specific assists digestion, but does not purge. 50 cents per bottle, by all druggists. Depot, No. 161 Wall-street; Barnes & Park, No. 394 Broadway; C. F. Chace, No. 165 Chambers-street, New-York, Northern Agents.

[Advertisement.]

Hallotype, Photograph, Daguerreotype, Ambrotype.

J. Gurney challenges the Photographic world to produce Pictures in the above style equal to those made at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Two Famous Pieces To-Day.—Where did you say? Why, at Barnum's Museum. That is the only place where they have such enterprise. They present "The Stranger" there this afternoon, and repeat the new comedy of "Double-Faced People" this evening, in superb style.

[Advertisement.]

Knox Enlarged.—Knox's Hat establishment is enlarged and improved, but as his Spring issue is acknowledged to be perfection itself, he feels like letting it speak for itself, to all who will call at No. 212 Broadway. Hat-wearers, rally.

[Advertisement.]

Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings is still open to visitors, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. A more delightful spot to while away a leisure hour, one could hardly find.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 3 Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held in the old Court-room, County Jail, yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the Chairman, Supervisor Burrs was called upon to preside.

After reading and approving the minutes, the Board proceeded with

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Supervisor Benson, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reported the sundry bills, which were ordered paid.

Supervisor Studwell, Chairman of Penitentiary Committee, reported against the application of Geo. Hart for additional pay for coal furnished. Mr. Hart contracted to furnish the county with a certain quantity of Lehigh coal, but, it is alleged, delivered an inferior quality. The Committee reported in favor of paying the market price of the coal, and the report was adopted.

Supervisor Studwell presented the monthly report of the Keeper of the Penitentiary, as follows:

Inmates—Males, 101; Females, 16; 117. Committed during the past month—Males, 36; Females, 16; 52. Discharged during the past month—Males, 34; Females, 17; 51.

THE SIX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Supervisor Bell presented the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It appears from the public papers that there is a law now pending before the Legislature of this State, investing a Board of Six Governors with the management of the Alms House of this County; and whereas, the passage of the same in our judgment would be very prejudicial to the interests of the County, therefore

Resolved, That the Special Committee having in charge the application of this Board, for a law altering the method of furnishing supplies for the Alms House, be directed and authorized to remonstrate in the behalf of this Board, against the passage of said law creating a Board of Six Governors.

The Board adjourned for two weeks.

☞ The next civil term of the Brooklyn City Court will commence on Monday next.

Kings County Hospital.

Forty-two patients were admitted at this Institution during the past week:—31 were discharged and 4 died, viz: Samuel Collins, aged 26; James Tenny, 35; Frederick Herrman, 20; John Comana, 22. Total number remaining, 453.

NEW-JERSEY.

Finances of the City of Hudson.

The Finance Committee of the Common Council of the city of Hudson, N. J., have issued a statement of the finances for the fiscal year ending March 30, 1857, which shows the following:

Receipts for the year	$17,026 63
Expenditures for the year	16,008 39
Balance in favor of the city	$1,054 24
Value of the city property	$12,479 60
Debts of the city	1,691 07
Balance	$10,788 53

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales of the Stock Exchange, April 3.

$6,000 Virginia 6s	91⅞	100 Reading Railroad	79⅞
500 do	92	100 do	c 79⅞
10,000 Missouri State 6s	83⅞	100 do	b60 80⅞
2,000 do	83⅞	1100 do	s5 79⅞
50,000 do	b60 84	100 Mich. Cen. Rd	s60 84
3,000 N. Y. St. 5½s '61	101	200 do	s5 84⅞
7,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	99	10 do	85
600 N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101	5 Chic. & R. I. Rd	93⅞
2,000 R. R. L. & M. 6s	90	200 do	b60 90
3,000 R. L. M. & P. 7s	93	100 do	c90 93⅞
3,000 R. L. R. R. 2d M.	86⅞	70 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	c 70⅞
1,000 R. R. R. 2d M.	74⅞	150 do	s30 70⅞
1,000 N. I. R. R. 1st M.	99	200 do	c 70⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	98⅞	50 do	c 70⅞
15 Commonwealth Bk.	99	100 do	b10 70⅞
56 Park Bank	109⅞	100 do	b10 70⅞
5 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	91	100 do	b10 70⅞
50 Nica. Transit Co.	6⅞	5 do	71⅞
75 Penn. Coal Co.	395	100 do	s5 70⅞
100 do	395	100 Panama R. R.	b60 94⅞
34 Del. & Hd. Cl. Co.	121⅞	250 do	s5 95⅞
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	s5 18⅞	19 Galena & Chi. R. R.	103⅞
700 N. Y. Cen. RR.	b60 85⅞	225 do	b60 103⅞
150 do	c 85⅞	300 do	s60 103
100 do	s5 85⅞	100 do	103⅞
200 do	s30 85⅞	200 Clev. & Tole. R. R.	72⅞
200 do	b30 85⅞	100 do	b60 72⅞
400 Erie Railroad	s5 53	200 do	s5 72⅞
850 do	s5 53⅛	100 do	b7 72⅞
100 do	b60 53⅛	100 do	b60 72⅞
1500 do	s10 55	50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	72
500 do	c 53	50 do	b60 72⅞
300 do	b30 53⅛	10 La C. & Mil. R. R.	79
400 do	b10 53⅞	400 do	79⅛
100 do	s30 53	75 do	s60 79
200 do	c 53⅛	31 N. H. & Hart. R.	117
50 Harlem Railroad	13⅛	200 Cl. & Pitts. R.	b60 54⅛
100 do	b6 13	100 do	b30 54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 N. Y. St. 5s 1861	101	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 86
13,840 Mo. State 6s	b3 86⅞	100 Clevel. & Pitts. R.	84
1,000 Cal. State 7s '75	85	13 Chi. & R. I. R.	93⅞
10 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	121⅞	50 Illinois Cent. R.	98⅞
6 Pacific Mail SS. Co.	71⅞	16 Gal. & Chic. RR.	103⅞
60 Erie Railroad	s30 53	59 do	s30 103
150 do	53	50 do	103
100 do	c 53⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	72⅞
100 do	b4 53	200 do	72⅞
25 Hudson Riv. R.	37⅞	100 do	s10 72⅞
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	85⅞	100 do	s30 72⅞
100 do	s5 85⅞	124 La C. & Mil. RR.	79⅞
50 do	b3 85⅞	100 do	s30 79
25 Ind. & Cin. R. R.	64	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	70⅞
400 Reading R. R.	b30 80⅞	100 do	70⅞
50 Mich. Central R. R.	86	250 do	70⅞

Friday, April 3—P. M.

The indications to-day in the market for Money, confirm the improvement noticed yesterday. Without being cheap, the supply of means on the street is liberal and on the increase. They are lent with every sign of confidence in the general soundness of trade, and in the decidedly favorable bearing of the account current of the country with Europe. This last point is especially important, while Money keeps dear in London. We find that our Foreign Counting-houses and the Bullion-brokers concur in the belief that the remittances due to England and the Continent have been kept up with more than the usual punctuality, leaving still to the credit of many of the American banking accounts on the other side larger balances than have been known in April for several years. In this view of the prospect ahead, the probable Gold movement for May and June is not likely to be materially influenced by the price of bills, until after the rate passes the point of 109 ⅌ cent. Such is the impression of parties likely to be thoroughly informed on the subject. Though looking to what has occurred in these months the two past seasons, and the continued high ruling of discounts in England, we have calculated, without the slightest apprehension of the effect on the money market—for similar shipments were made in 1855 and 1856, without disturbance—on the export of something like fifteen millions to Europe, exclusive of the transit operations in Spanish Doubloons passing from Europe through New-York to Havana. And this calculation has reference to the following figures:

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

	1857. Estimated.	1856. Actual.	1855. Actual.
April	$4,000,000	$2,966,000	$2,888,000
May	5,000,000	5,540,000	7,136,000
June	6,000,000	5,848,000	5,604,000
Total	$15,000,000	$15,369,000	$16,678,000

The business in Exchange for the *Arago*, sailing to-morrow, has not been important to-day. The Bankers are generally indifferent about selling, except at full rates. The range on London is an eighth wider than quoted yesterday, say 108⅝@108¾, with some sales of first-class bills at ⅛@⅝. Francs, as before, 5:23¾@5:22½ net. Discounts, prime lists of paper, 8@9 ⅌ cent. to wider rates for very short bills. Demand loans easy to be had by the leading Brokers, at 7 ⅌ cent. A good business is done in this way to assist the operations of Jobbers, who are coming in from the country, and purchasing largely at the Jobbing Houses in this city. The Southern Bank balances are on the increase. The Import trade complains of a sudden falling off in the demand for goods, and warehousing for the new tariff bill will begin to diminish the current cash duties at the Custom-House by the 1st May; some of the trade say before the 15th inst. The Sub-Treasury disbursements to-day were $606,404, against $108,629 received. The balance reduced this afternoon $15,255,218. The offerings at some of the large Banks yesterday and to-day fall off from the demand of last week, notwithstanding the preparations for the 4th April.

A fair degree of activity was manifested on the Stock Exchange this forenoon, with a further advance of ¼@⅝ ⅌ cent. on New-York and Erie, but less firmness on part of the Western list. La Crosse and Milwaukee and Mississippi, were exceptions to this remark, both being in good request, and the former 1 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday. New-York Central steady, but kept down by daily sweeping offers to sell in lots of 1,000 to 5,000 shares, made by one or more prominent Bears. The same parties are also eager sellers of Rock Island on contract, at 99¾@99, after paying equal to 102 ex-dividend a day or two ago, to meet their previous low contracts for the closing of the transaction. Southern Michigan was sold ¼@⅝ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. And in the afternoon the general list left off not quite so strong as at the early Board.

The March receipts of the Illinois Central Company were $170,000, against $187,000 same month last year. The gross receipts of the New-York and Erie line were within a few hundred shares of $600,000, being $140,000 in excess of the settlement for the month last year. It is estimated that the drawbacks against this sum or settlement with the connecting lines will leave at least $560,000 for the earnings proper, or one hundred thousand dollars over the amount of March, 1856.

Land Warrants are quoted active by Mr. J. Thompson, No. 2 Wall-street, at the following quotations:

Buying Prices.		Selling Prices.	
40 acres	$1 10	40 acres	$1 16
60 acres	95	60 acres	1 00
80 acres	1 00	80 acres	1 05
120 acres	85	120 acres	90
160 acres	1 00	160 acres	1 05

The Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company have passed an order to establish, after the opening of their books on the 22d inst., a registry of their stock with some one of the leading Banks or Banking houses in this City.

The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 Bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than the amount of Bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in an equitable manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, reference being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Sloane, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

25 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.
25 per cent. on the 1st day of September next.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $2,198,978, against $2,115,602 the week ending April 5, last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumption Direct. Pkgs.	Value.	Warehouse. Pkgs.	Value.	Withdrawn. Pkgs.	Value.
Manf. of Wool	1,383	$463,164	690	$187,159	77	$21,055
Manf. of Cot'n	2,149	420,272	908	86,681	177	31,985
Manf. of Silk	526	504,459	322	211,228	136	89,435
Manf. of Flax	963	124,147	213	59,541	152	39,499
Miscellaneous	549	206,976	51	15,976	43	28,607
Total	5,612	$1,698,034	1,605	$510,589	555	$162,421
		510,589				1,698,034
Total entered		$2,208,623	Total marketed			$1,860,515

The Latest Epidemic—The Railroad-phobia.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The dictionary defines *epidemic* as a